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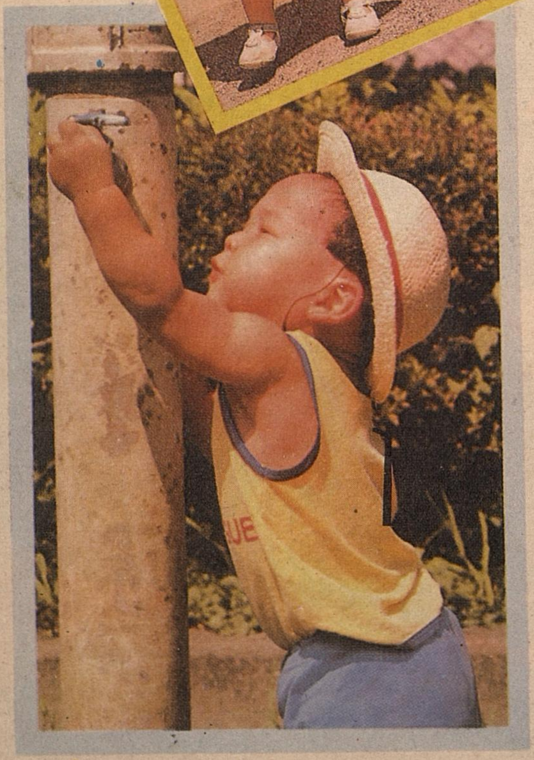

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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023
Aani - Aavani

JULY-AUGUST - 1992

A MAJOR BREAK – THROUGH IN STRENGTHENING THE POLICE FORCE

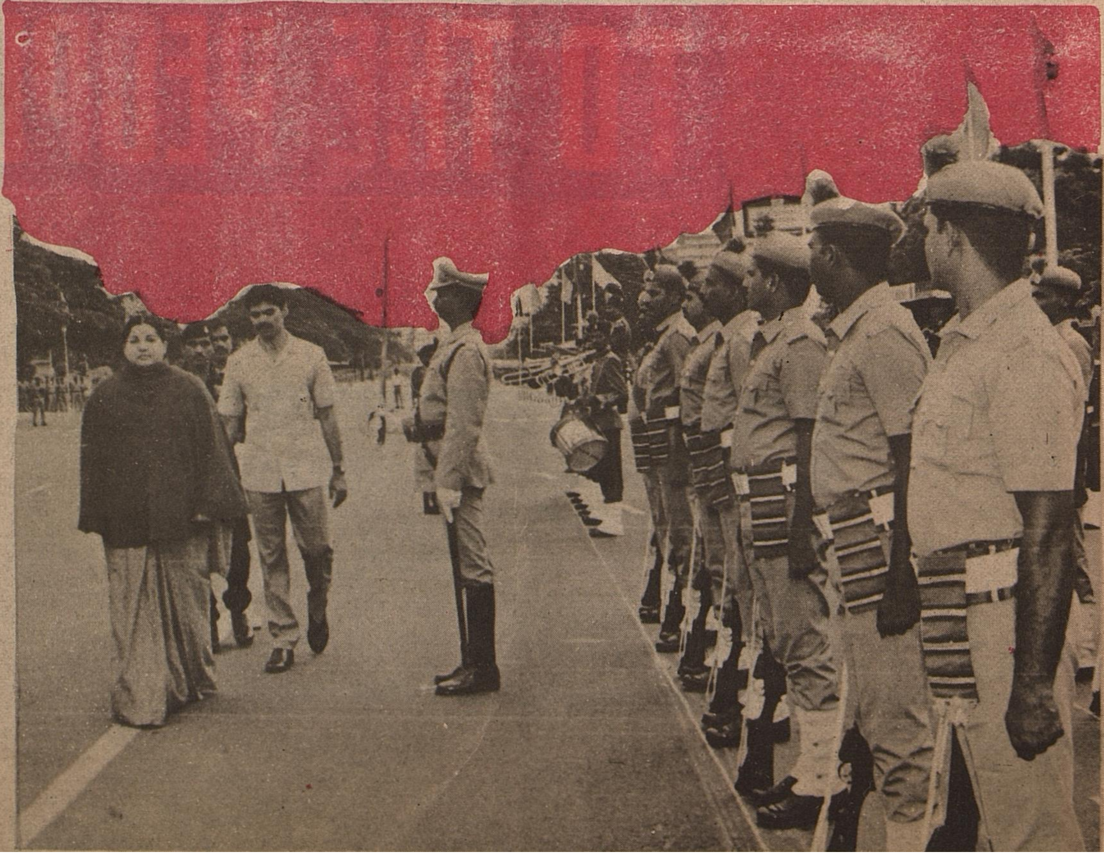
ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

Modernisation of Police Force

In the wake of the threat posed by the Sri Lankan Militants/terrorists and the dangerous activities in Tamil Nadu, a special thrust on top priority has been given to work out a comprehensive proposal to counter these activities. Accordingly, a comprehensive proposal for strengthening the State Police in terms of weapons, ammunition, mobility, commando training, additional battalions, bomb disposal training and equipment, safety equipment, improved communication and training at a total cost of Rs.80.45 crore was sent to Government of India. The Government of India have also sanctioned an initial assistance of Rs.10 crore in this regard. This amount has been utilised by this Government for modernisation of State Police by way of purchase of 100 Tempo Trax, Arms and Ammunitions Bomb disposal, micro Wave Digital etc. Further during the 1991-92, a sum of Rs.339.85 lakh (Rs.262+77.85 lakh) was sanctioned by this Government for the purchase of 123 tempo trax and for the purchase of 269 VHF sets. This year had witnessed a major break through in strengthening the Police Force in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation

After having understood the long felt need of the Policemen, the present Government have



revived Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation during November 1991.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced that 3000 quarters will be constructed for the Police personnel every year to achieve the target of 80% housing satisfaction through TNPHC. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct 1000 houses during the year 1992-93 for which allocation has been made in the budget.

Formation of SSG

In order to provide security to the VVIPs the Government of Tamil Nadu have formed a Special Security Group (SSG) for giving proximate protection to the Chief Minister and other VVIPs on the lines of the National Security Guard (NSG).

All women Police Station

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned an all Women Police Station in Madras City. It has started functioning.

Food Subsidy Scheme

This Government is considering the proposal of enhancing the Food Subsidy Scheme which is now applicable to Police personnel, so that 50% of the cost of the essential commodities supplied under the Scheme is borne by the Government.

Sports & Games

The Tamil Nadu Police secured an overall championship trophy in shooting in the XXXV All India Police Duty Meet, 1991 held at Madras. Two more gold medals were won by the Tamil Nadu one for Dog Competition and another for Scientific Investigation.

Welfare Schemes

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following Welfare Schemes to the Personnel and Officers of the Police Department:-

The outright annual grant of Rs.5 lakh to the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund has been enhanced to Rs.10 lakh from 1991-92.

The Special exgratia amount has been revised as Rs.1 lakh to the family members of the Police Personnel killed in heroic action while on duty.

Special exgratia amount ranging from Rs.1,500 to 20,000 has also been sanctioned to the Police Personnel who sustained injuries in heroic action while on duty.

The legal heirs of the deceased Police Personnel who is killed in heroic action while on duty will be paid the last pay drawn by the deceased Police Personnel as family pension till normal date of Superannuation of the deceased Police Personnel and thereafter normal family Pension eligible as per orders in force.

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board has been constituted for the recruitment of Personnel for the Uniformed departments like Police, Fire Service and Prison.

Kit maintenance allowance, feeding charges and Uniform allowance to the Police Personnel/Officers have been enhanced.

The Government also proposed to construct a Rest House in Madras City for the use of Police Per-

sonnel and flushout latriens in quarters attached to 135 Police Stations in 17 Districts.

Feeding Charges to Police Personnel

Till recently Feeding charges payable to the Police Personnel deputed for bandobust duty were as follows.

Sl. No.	Rank	Rate per day per head
1.	Police Constable/Head Constable	Rs.6
2.	Inspector of Police/Sub Inspector of Police	Rs.7.50

Consequent on the announcement of the

Hon'ble Chief Minister made during the reply to the discussions on Police Demand on 24.9.91 relating to the enhancement of Feeding charges to the Police Personnel, the Government issued orders enhancing the rates of feeding charges of Personnel deputed for bandobust duty as follows.

Sl. No.	Rank	Rate per day per head
1.	Police Constable (Gr.II/ Lance Naicks	Rs. 16
2.	Head Constable/Police Constables Gr.I	Rs. 20
3.	Sub-Inspector of Police/Inspector of Police	Rs. 30

Kit Allowance to Police Personnel

The rates of Kit Allowances allowed every month to Police Personnel prior to 16.3.92 were as follows:

Category	Amount
Deputy Superintendent of police:	Rs.30 per month
Sub Inspector/ Inspector:	Rs.20 per month.
Head Constable:	Rs.15 per month

Consequent on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister made while replying to the discussions on Police Demand regarding the enhancement of Kit Allowance to the Police Personnel, the Government have issued orders enhancing the rates of Kit Allowance to the Police Personnel as follows:

Police Constables/ Head Constable/LNKs/ NKs/Havildars:	Rs.25 per month
Sub-Inspectors/ Inspectors:	Rs.30 per month
D.S.Ps./Addl.S.Ps. (Non IPS), S.Ps.(Non IPS), Commandants (Non IPS), Deputy Commandants and Assistant Commandants:	Rs.40 per month

Uniform Allowance

Uniform Allowance was paid to Police Officers (from the rank of Superintendents of Police - Non IPS to Deputy Superintendents of Police) at the rate, indicated below:

Initial Uniform grant	.. Rs.750
Renewal grant	.. Rs.250

(Sanctioned once in five years)

Consequent on the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 24.9.91, while replying to the discussion on Police Demand regarding the enhancement of Uniform Allowance to the Police Personnel, the Government have issued orders enhancing the rates of Uniform Allowance to the Police Personnel as follows:

Initial grant ..	Rs.1,500
Renewal grant .. (Once in five years)	Rs.500

Achievements In Fire Service

Opening of new Division

The Government has issued orders bifurcating the existing Kamarajar Division into two Divisions namely, Ramanathapuram of Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar Division with headquarters at Ramanathapuram and Kamarajar Division with headquarters at Virudhunagar. The new Division started functioning from 1.3.92.

Opening of new Fire Stations

The present Government after assumption of power has issued orders to open 9 new fire stations at the following places during 1991-92.

Thirur	- Chengalpattu-MGR District
Anuppanadi	- Madurai District
Navalpattu	- Tiruchirapalli District
Ganapathy	- Coimbatore District
Bhavani	- Periyar District
Gummidipoondi	- Chengalpattu-MGR District
Uthangarai	- Dharmapuri District
Thuvarankurichi	- Tiruchirapalli District
Arcot	- North Arcot-Ambedkar District

During 1992-93, six more Fire Stations were ordered to be opened at the following places.

1. Colachel in Kanniyakumari District
2. Thenkanikottai in Dharmapuri District
3. Sethiathope in South Arcot District
4. Vedaranyam in Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District
5. Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District
6. Villivakkam in Madras District

The cost for opening of each Fire Station is as follows:

i Recurring Rs.5.13 lakh
ii Non-Recurring - Rs.12.14 lakh

Sanction of new vehicles

The present Government has sanctioned for purchase of five new ambulances for the fire stations at Virudhachalam, Musiri, Orathanadu, Sangagiri and Sholavandhan at a total cost of Rs.14 lakh.

Constitution of Recruitment Board

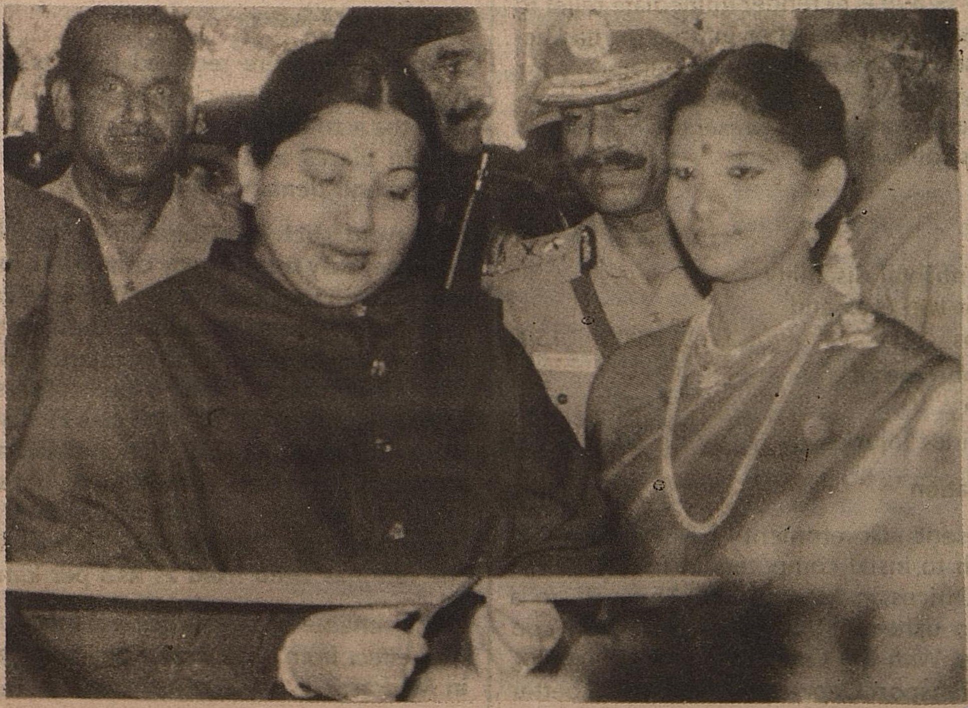
Hitherto, the recruitment to the posts of Station Fire Officers and Firemen wad done by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and the Director of Fire Service respectively. The Government has now constituted the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board to recruit Station Fire Officers and Firemen in future along with Police and Prison personnel.

Increase in the grant towards Fire Service Benevolent Fund

The presnet Government has since increased the grant from Rs.60,000 to Rs.1,50,000 from this year onwards.

Supply of terry-cotton uniforms

Officers and men below the rank of Assistant Divisional Fire Officer were supplied with one set of terry-cotton uniform and one set of cotton



uniform. The Government has since issued orders for supply of two sets of terry-cotton uniforms in lieu of one set of terry-cotton and one set of cotton uniforms.

Increase in off-duty allowance and feeding charges

The Government has enhanced the off-duty allowance and the feeding charges for the Fire Service personnel below the rank of Station Fire Officer.

Exemption from payment of tax for the two wheelers upto 50cc.

In the Election Manifesto of A.I.A.D.M.K. it was announced that tax for two wheelers upto 50cc will be abolished. Accordingly on assumption of office by the Present Government, tax on two wheelers upto and inclusive of 50cc has been abolished.

Further, the Government have reduced the tax on Contract Carriage-Omni Buses from Rs.2,000 per seat per quarter to Rs.500 per seat per quarter. Similarly the tax on spare buses/Reserve Stage Carriages has been reduced to three-fourths of the tax payable for the regular stage carriages (previously they have to pay full tax on par with regular stage carriages.)

On representation from Lorry Owner's Federation, the tax on goods carriages with laden weight 13,000 kgs. to 15,000 kgs. has been reduced from Rs.2,490 to Rs.2,190 per quarter.

Enchancement of relief to victims of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

The Chief Minister's Accident Relief Fund introduced in 1978-79 is to render immediate relief to the relatives of those killed or injured in road accidents. Based on the Budget announcements for 1991-92, the rates of ex- gratia payment have been revised recently after the present Government took over as follows:

	From Rs.	To Rs.
1. Death	1,000	3,000
2. Permanent/Total disability of loss of two eyes and two limbs	800	1,500
3. Loss of one eye or one limb	400	1,000
4. Other minor injuries	50	100

Computarisation

The present Government have sanctioned Rs.13.50 lakh to instal computers in four Regional Transport Offices in Madras City. This will go a long way to usher in the era of perfection and promptitude. With the Computers giving a helping hand, the Transport Department will be in a better position to serve the public promptly and efficiently.

Opening of Counter System

To eliminate touts from the Regional Transport Offices and to render public transaction easy, the Transport Department has introduced counter systems in all Regional Transport Offices.

Opening of 4 Unit Offices in Madras City

Considering the hardship to the public in travelling long distance in Madras City to reach Regional Transport Offices, the Government have sanctioned the opening of 4 Unit Offices in Madras City and they are located at Perambur, Valasaravakkam, Tondiarpet and Triplicane.

Pollution Control

One of the major polluting agents is the motor vehicles. To control this pollution, the Government of India have statutorily prescribed the standards of emission of smoke, vapour, etc. from Motor Vehicles. Those who exceed the prescribed limits will be asked to rectify the defects and represent the vehicle for check.

It has been decided by this Government to implement the scheme in the interest of the people. As a first step, the Government have ordered that the Goods Carriages in Madras City should be subjected to pollution test at the time of getting fitness certificates. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been entrusted with the task of carrying out this task with its staff and equipment and they should conduct the tests only in the Regional Transport Offices and not elsewhere. This scheme has been introduced in Madras City with effect from 19.2.92.

Prepaid Auto-System

Complaints were received from public on the higher rate of charge claimed by the Auto Drivers than the actual meter charges, refusal of coming to certain places and plying autos without putting meters and demand higher rate.

To avoid such hardships to the public and to facilitate, easy travelling by commuter, the Government have introduced a new scheme called 'Prepaid Auto System'. By which, the commuter can pay the fare in advance at the Starting point itself. The Government have issued orders for implementation of the scheme as a First step, at the Madras Central Railway Station, Madras Egmore Railway Station and Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Bus Stand in Madras and in Anna and Periyar Bus Stand and Railway Station at Madurai. The rate has been fixed as Rs.3 per k.m.

The scheme has been implemented in Madurai with effect from 1.6.92. It will be implemented soon in Madras. ●

SPECTACULAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

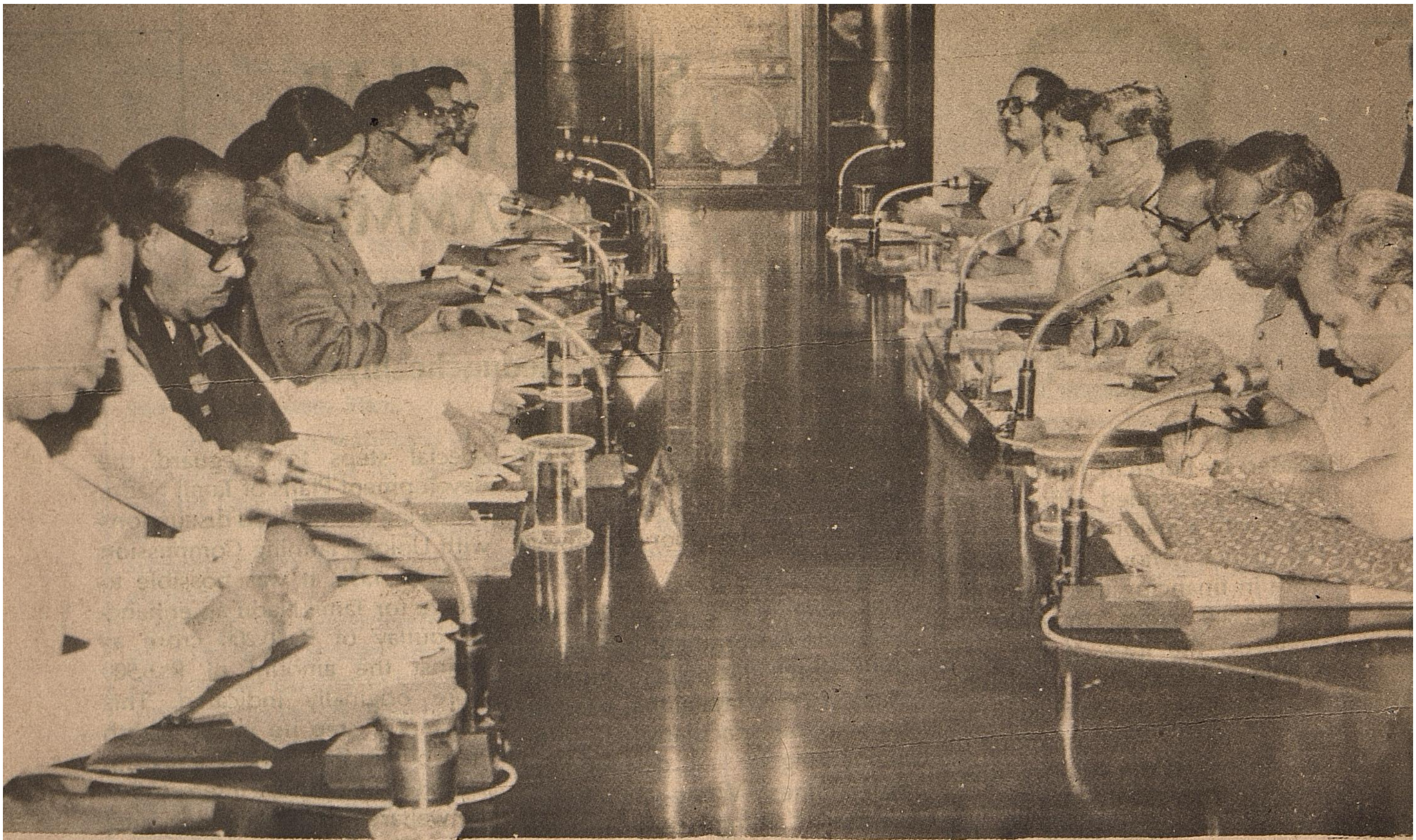
Hon'ble Minister for Finance
Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan

When the new Government headed by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha assumed office, it was faced with a major financial crisis. The deficit amounted to Rs.898 crore in financing the Plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore. In order to safeguard the lives of the poor, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, as her first action after assuming office, abolished the country liquor scheme. This involved a loss of revenue of Rs.322 crore for the year. The Government was therefore faced with an impossible situation of bridging a total deficit of Rs.1,220 crore with reference to the plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore.

The Government took necessary steps to improve the financial position. The measures taken, whether it be bus fare revision or electricity tariff corrections were all carefully adjusted so that the poor were not affected. All the measures to improve the finances of the Government were mainly to safeguard the poor. The Government took special steps to see that the essentials for the poor were made available at controlled prices. It is a matter of great pride in Tamil Nadu the price of rice in public distribution system is the lowest anywhere in the country. Although compelled to revise the price due to increased price from the central pool, the State Government ever sensitive to the needs and feelings of the poor readjusted the rice price to be the lowest in the country. Thus while carrying out measures to improve the financial resources position, the Government has taken care to ensure that the poor are always protected.

In spite of the grave financial crisis the Government headed by the Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, has performed spectacularly in implementing development programmes. When the Union Planning Commission insisted that, due to the financial crisis, the State would not be able to perform the Annual Plan outlay of Rs.1,600 crore for 1991-92 and also suggested that a reduced outlay of Rs.1,460 crore be fixed for 1992-93. The Chief Minister insisted that this was not acceptable to Tamil Nadu, she reiterated that the Government would perform the Annual Plan for 1991-92 in full and in addition sought for an enhanced outlay of Rs.1,751 crore for 1992-93. It is a matter of great credit that the Annual Plan 1991-92 has been fully performed and the actual outlay is Rs.1,650 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.1,600 crore. The Chief Minister was also successful in getting enhanced outlay of Rs.1,751 crore approved by the Union Planning Commission for 1992-93.

In drawing resources for the Eighth Plan period for 1992-97, the Union Planning Commission indicated that the resources would allow a plan outlay of Rs.6,500 crore. The Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha took special steps to safeguard the development Plans of Tamil Nadu. Following the detailed discussions with Union Planning Commission in April 1992, it was possible to secure for Tamil Nadu an enhanced outlay of Rs.10,200 crore as against the amount of Rs.6,500 crore originally indicated. This substantial step up in the Eighth Plan outlay has been greatly appreciated by all those interested in the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. The Government has placed highest emphasis on the prompt execution of all projects. Funds have been made available in time for development programmes. Government has ensured that there has been no breakdown in payments even though it had to pass through a very difficult period. The development efforts of the Government have come in for special praise as the State has been given first rank in the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme. This has been made possible by the efforts of the various departments and the prompt availability of funds for the execution of these programmes. Again in the implementation of Externally Aided Projects, the State has done extremely well. It has secured Rs.240 crore as additional central assistance for these projects as against the target of Rs.195 crore set by the Centre. The record of the Government in the implementation of plan programmes despite the strained financial situation has indeed been creditable.



RELENTLESS EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY

We have chosen to place the highest emphasis on planned development even though the overall economic situation in the country has made the task extremely difficult. The outlay towards Annual Plan for 1991-92 had been fixed at Rs.1,600 crores. The Plan performance in 1991-92 has exceeded this figure. The plan outlay for the year 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs.1,751 crores. Thus there is a higher Annual Plan outlay. It is solely due to the Chief Minister's relentless efforts that ultimately Tamil Nadu's just cause for a higher plan outlay in 1992-93 was accepted by the Planning Commission.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Final round of discussions of Tamil Nadu Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission was held at 18th April, 1992 at New Delhi. Taking note of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay proposed and at the special request made by the Chief Minister, the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay has been approved at Rs.10,200 crores by the Union Planning Commission. This outlay represents a 77 per cent step up over the approved outlay of Rs.5,700 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Twenty Point Programme is the cutting edge of the Plan for the poor. The main thrust of the Twenty Point Programme is on poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life of the poor. The Twenty Point Programme includes programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Velai Vayppu Thittam, Distribution of surplus land, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation, Immunisation and Family Welfare Programme, Programmes relating to welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Drinking Water, Housing and Slum Improvements, Tree Planting, Electrification of Villages, Energisation of Pumpsets and popularisation of non-conventional energy appliances.

After comparing the performance

THE STATE: TAMIL NADU

ITEM NAME	UNIT	TARGET 1991-92	ACHIEVEMENT 1991-92
Number of families assisted under I.R.D.P.	NOS.	1,48,749	1,61,564
Jawahar Vellai Vaippu Thittam (Mandays of employment generated)	NOS.	5,85,81,000	8,31,73,100
New Small Scale Industrial Units registered	NOS.	8,000	11,030
Distribution of surplus land	ACRES	2,500	4,524
Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	NOS.	272	281
Villages where drinking water problem has been solved	NOS.	2,573	2,573
Immunisation of children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	NOS.	11,91,738	12,24,135
Family Planning - Number of sterilisations	NOS.	3,50,000	3,64,407
Other Methods of Family Planning	NOS.	1,76,667	1,77,047
Integrated Child Development Scheme - Blocks	NOS.	78	105
Anganwadies	NOS.	7,671	8,904
SC Families assisted	NOS.	2,00,000	2,57,994
ST Families assisted	NOS.	9,000	8,450
House Sites allotted (Families)	NOS.	2,20,000	30,000
Construction Assistance (Families)	NOS.	30,000	
Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	NOS.	7,222	40,768
Houses Provided to Economically Weaker Sections	NOS.	12,558	12,583
L.I.G. Houses (Houses provided to Low Income Group)	NOS.	13,354	1,32,000
Slums improved (Population Benefitted)	NOS.	26,800	26,800
Tree Plantation	NOS.	8,00,00,000	10,13,84,200
Area to be covered	HECT.	54,000	68,144
Villages electrified	NOS.	2	7
Pumpsets energised	NOS.	24,400	40,108
Improved Chullahs	NOS.	1,00,000	1,23,351
Bio-gas Plants	NOS.	8,000	8,015

of different states, the Government of India have awarded the First Rank to Tamil Nadu at All India level, in the implementation of Twenty Point Programme during 1991-92.

Thus implementation of programmes aimed at poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life of the poor has been excellent in the State, thanks to the very high priority accorded by the State Government to such programmes.

THE PANORAMA OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE JUDICIARY ARENA

The Administration of Justice has always been considered as one of the prima functions of the Government irrespective of its form from time immemorial in Tamil Nadu. The growth and development of judiciary in terms of infrastructure and performance have been significant. The Government have always been keen that the independence of judiciary is maintained and a suitable climate is ensured for this purpose. They accordingly provide adequate facilities in terms of buildings, man power and other infrastructures necessary for the effecient discharge of service by judiciary wing to the litigant public.

The hierarchy of the judiciary is as follows:

High Court of Madras

Civil

Madras City	**Mofussil**
City Civil Court	District Courts
Small Causes Court	Sub Court District Munsif Courts

Criminal

Madras	**Mofussil**
Metropolitan Magistrate Courts	Sessions Courts
	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts
	Judicial Magistrate Courts

While the above pyramid indicate the hierarchy of the judiciary the pyramid of the law Officers has the Advocate General at its apex point followed by the Government Pleader, Additional Government Pleader, Government Advocates, Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutors etc. etc.

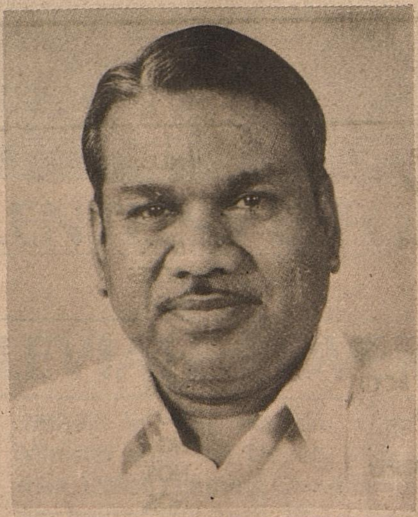
The panorama of achievemnt in the Judiciary arena during 1991-92

High Court, Madras

This august body is functioning with 28 Judges only. With a view to expedite the disposal of cases, at the instance of this Government, the Government of India have agreed to rise the cadre strength of the Judges from 28 to 32.

Hon'ble Minister for Law

Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy



Provision of Funds

It will not be an exaggeration to say that the administration of Justice in Tamil Nadu received a great impetus during the year 1991-92 in the matter of provision of funds, which may be seen from the fact that the judiciary which was favoured with an allocation of Rs.24.49 crore only in 1988-89 has been provided with a generous allocation of Rs.40.19 crore in 1991-92 which is followed by a further upward allocation of Rs.45.99 crore in 1992-93.

Constitution of New Courts

The Government have already allowed the establishment of District Courts etc. in the trifurcated District of Ramanathapuram which could not be pushed through in the earlier periods due to certain bottlenecks. These impediments have been sorted out and cleared in 1991-92 with the result these courts are on the threshold of induction shortly. This will go a long way in meeting the long felt need of the people of the area.

Civil Courts

1. District & Sessions Court at Ramanathapuram
2. District & Sessions Court, Sivaganga for Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District.
3. District & Sessions Court, Srivilliputhur.
4. District & Sessions Court at Tuticorin for Chidambaranar District.
5. Sessions Court at Tiruvannamalai for Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.

Criminal Courts

1. Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court at Ramanathapuram for Ramanathapuram District.
2. Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Sivaganga for Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District.
3. Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Srivilliputhur for Kamarajar District.

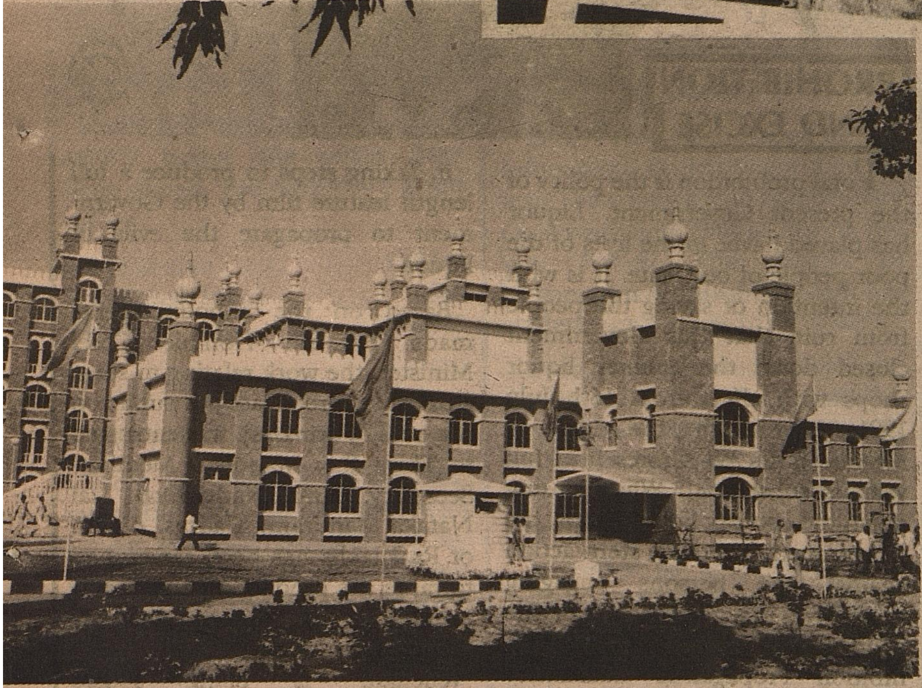
Courts that have been inducted in 1991-92

Civil

1. District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Kodaikanal.
2. District Munsif Court, Nilakottai.
3. Sub Court, Ranipet.

Criminal

1. Judicial Magistrate Court at Kothagiri, Nilgiris District.
2. Special Court of Judicial Magistrate at Tirupattur, North Arcot-Ambedkar District for the trial of Sandal Wood offences.



3. Designated Court to try offences under TADA.

An Additional Judge has also been appointed in February 1992 so as to look after the court matters, whenever the Judge of the Designated Court enters on C.L. and other contingencies.

Expenditure on Court Building Sanctioned in 1991-92

The High Court Annex Building had been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 8.2.1992 which was constructed at an outlay of about Rs.4 crore.

The following expenditure has been sanctioned by the Government in 1991-92 in respect of Schemes detailed below:

1. Construction of a connecting corridor in the High Court Buildings. .. Rs.10.50 lakh
2. Cement paintings for external front faces of the Additional High Court Buildings .. Rs.2.50 Lakh
3. Improvements to District Munsif Court at Ranipet.. Rs.1 lakh
4. Special reparis to various Courts .. Rs.8.65 Lakh
5. Purchase of furniture to the new Administrative Block in High Court, Madras. .. Rs.27.91 lakh
6. Provision of 41 Steel Record Racks .. Rs.2.25 Lakh
7. Construction of Combined Court buildings, Ramanathapuram & Bar Association .. Rs.220.55 lakh & Rs.16.45 lakh

State Legal Aid and Advice Board

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board has been ushered in to satisfy the constitutional requirements of providing legal aid to the poor. The Board is functioning from 1977 with the laudable objective of assistance to the downtrodden in their litigations. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been so munificent to **revise upward** the budget allocation to this Board to Rs.91 lakh in the year 1991-92 followed by a similar allocation in 1992-93.

Legislations undertaken

1. Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Losses) Act 1992

With a view to detter the destruction to public properties, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the above Act in April 1992 which provides for recovery of the value of the damages not only from the per-

sons who actually cause the damages but also from the Political Parties or Communal or Linguisticor other ethnic groups which is responsible for such damages.

2. The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act 1992

The Government approved the suggestion of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu to make it compulsory for every advocate appearing before the Court to affix the welfare fund stamp on every Vakalathanama to the value of Rs.2 in addition to the Court fees stamp affixed thereon and other suggestions and brought the above Act in the Assembly in April, 1992. With this Amendment, it is hoped that the funds of the Advocate Welfare Fund will receive greater inflow and provide adequate relief to the Members of the Bar.

It may be seen from the above position that the Government of Tamil Nadu is seized of the requirements of judiciary and they are taking care of the requirement in phased programmes so as to create conducive climate enabling the judicial system maintain its independence rendering speedy relief and remedy to the litigant public.

Prison

The schemes of Modernisation of Prisons is implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.864 lakh, of which Government of India's share is 50%. The remaining amount of Rs.432 lakh is to be borne by the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have informed that 100% assistance would be available to the High security prisons which would be within over all ceiling of Rs.432 lakh.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.864 lakh for Modernisation of Prisons, the Government of India have already accorded sanction for the release of 359 lakh for implementation of various schemes under Modernisation of Prisons Administration in Tamil Nadu.

Now the Government of India have conveyed the sanction of the President to the release of Central assistance of Rs.235.59 lakh to the Government of Tamil Nadu under the schemes for the Modernisation of Prison Administration, of which Rs.190.36 lakh on 100% grant basis and the balance of Rs.45.23 lakh on 50% matching grant basis during the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.45.23 lakh has to be provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, this Government have issued order for sanction of an expenditure not exceeding Rs.280.82 lakh towards the implementation of various schemes under Modernisation of Prison Administration.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

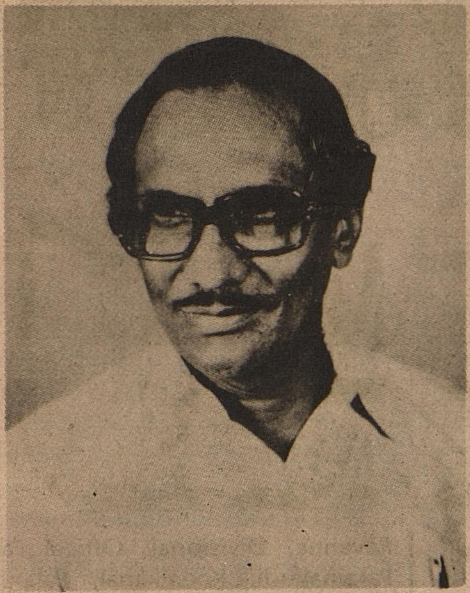
Total prohibition is the policy of the present Government. Liquor has played havoc in the lives of the poor people of our State. It is with the intention of saving the people from ruin that this Government closed down the country liquor shops with effect from 16th July 1991 eventhough the loss of revenue is Rs.391 Crores in a full year, is substantial. While closing down the country liquor shops, the Government has taken stern action against the persons engaging themselves in a manufacture of sale of illicit liquor. A State Level Prohibition Propaganda Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with men and women of high repute to propagate the benefit of prohibition and the evils of drink and to draw up suitable measures for this purpose. The first meeting of the said Committee was convened under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 22.10.91 at Madras. In the said Committee meeting the Hon'ble Chief Minister has made among others the following announcements:-

i. Taking steps to propagate prohibition through dramas etc.

ii. Taking steps to produce a full length feature film by the Government to propagate the evils of liquor.

Based on the announcements made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the work relating to stage a drama to propagate the public on the evils of drinking, was entrusted to Thiru R.S. Manohar, Member-Secretary, Tamil Nadu Eyal, Isai Nataka Mandram, Madras. A sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the production and 5 performances of the stage play 'Velicham'. The stage play 'Velicham' is being staged throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

Towards the production of cinema, the Government issued orders for the contribution of Rs.85 lakhs from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund towards the production of a feature film on the evils of drinking viz: Neenga Nalla Irukkanum by M/s. G.V. Films Limited. The inaugural function of the said film was conducted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29.4.92. The said film is to be released on the 'Gandhi Jayanthi Day' i.e. 2.10.92.



REVENUE FOR PROSPERITY

Hon'ble Minister for Revenue,
Thiru S.D. Somasundaram

Issue of House Site Pattas

From July 1991 to March 1992, 4,57,672 house site pattas have been issued. The details are given below:

Adi-Dravidas	..	1,77,343
Scheduled Tribes	..	3,660
Others	..	2,76,669
Total	..	4,57,672

Assignment of Cultivable lands

From July 1991 to March 1992, cultivable land pattas have been issued to 6,372 persons. In aggregate 6426.55 acres of land have been issued. The details are given below:

Adi-Dravidas	..	1,207
Scheduled Tribes	..	16
Others	..	5,149
Total no. of Beneficiaries	..	6,372

Land acquisition

In respect of lands acquired for Government Departments/Government Undertakings/Railways which remain unutilised for a number of years, this Government have proposed to reacquire such lands and utilise the same for other public purposes and also to distribute to the landless poor.

Bifurcation of Districts

Orders have been issued for the bifurcation of Thanjavur District into Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District during the year 1991-92. The District of Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth has started functioning from 18.10.91.

It has been decided to bifurcate South Arcot District into South Arcot and Vallalar District in 1992-93. All the preparations for giving effect to the bifurcation are under way.

In order to take District Administration closer to the people and redress their grievances more effectively, the "Public Grievances Redressal Cell" in each Collector's office with a Special Deputy Collector and supporting staff has been ordered.

To avoid the public from visiting Taluk Offices, the Government have appointed a Zonal Deputy Tahsildar for each Zone consisting of 3-4 villages.

In order to quicken the issue of Community Certificate the Government have issued instructions to all District Collectors to issue Community Certificate to students on the same date of receipt of application.

Comprehensive instructions have been issued regarding the granting of Community Certificate, Income Certificate and Solvency Certificate.

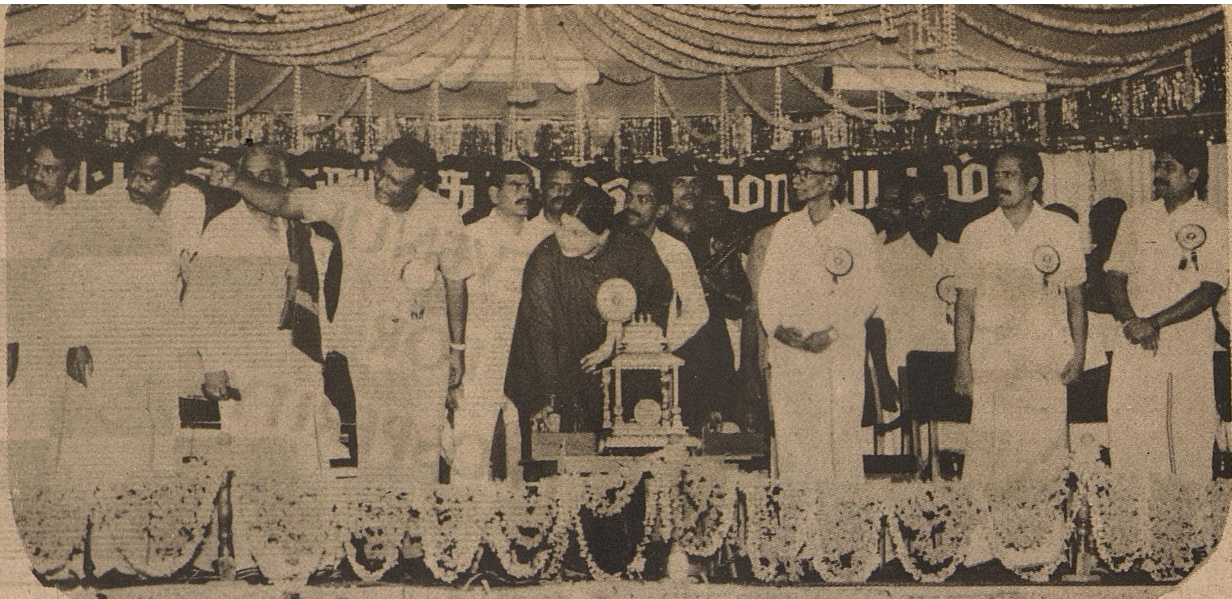
LAND REFORMS

Benami lands

With a view to bring within the purview of the Land Reforms Act the large extent of lands transfered in benami names, a Bill was passed in the Legislature on 3rd October 1991, so as to make all transactions of land in excess of the ceiling limit by way of sale, gift, settlement, partition or in any other manner to any person during the period from 1st January 1958 to 6th April 1960, null and void and to have those lands distributed among the landless agriculturists. The assent of the President of India on the Bill is awaited.

Distribution of surplus lands

From the financial year 1991-92 upto May 1992, 5,115 acres of land has been assigned to 4,721 persons. During the financial year 1991-92, a target of 2,500 acres of surplus lands has been fixed for assignment to eligible persons. Over and above the target, 4,524



acres of land has been assigned, for which the Central Government have appreciated.

Protection of Cultivating Tenants.

The Government is taking action to enact an Act so as to make the cultivating tenants, the owner of the land. Five Revenue Courts were functioning to protect the Welfare of the Cultivating tenants and also for disposal of Tenancy cases among Tenants, Land owners and Trusts. Now the Government have ordered the revival of six more Revenue Courts in Mannargudi, Thiruvarur, Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi.

Record of Tenancy

The Government have decided to Constitute Advisory Committees in all Taluks except Madras District for advising the Record Officer to prepare the record of Tenancy Rights. The Committee will consist of five members, one landless agricultural Labourer belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, one cultivating tenant and three social workers.

Minimum Wages Act

In order to regularise the Wages of the Agricultural labourers, the Government have decided to implement the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 uniformly throughout Tamil Nadu.

Allotment of Urban land

Out of the lands acquired under the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, an extent of 9 hec. 25 acres, 84 sq.meters have been allotted to Government Departments, Government Corporation, Housing Boards etc. during 1.7.91 to 31.5.92.

Issue of Kudiyiruppu pattas

Till the end of the Financial year 1991-92, 1,81,609 Kudiyiruppi pattas have been issued to the homeless Agriculturists, Agricultural labourers and Rural Artisans.

Revenue Buildings and other Important Facilities

Permissions has been accorded for the construction of Two Taluk offices at Paramathivelur in Salem District and Rathapuram in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District at the cost of Rs.43 lakh each. Extension of buildings for Taluk offices at Kangeyam (Periyar District), Pennagaram (Dharmapuri District), Kandarvakottai (Pudukkottai District) and Yercaud (Salem District) at a cost of Rs.8 lakh during the financial year 1991-92.

Permission has been accorded for construction of new office building for the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer at Paramakudi, Kodaikanal, Palani, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Saidapet in Madras District.

In the same financial year 1991-92, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue has opened new Taluk office building which was newly constructed at Uthiramerur, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District.

During the financial year 1992-93, it has been proposed to construct two taluk offices one at Paramathivelur (Salem District) and another one Taluk office is to be decided by the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration which not yet been decided. Moreover, it has been decided to construct residential quarters for two Revenue Divisional Officers one at Kodaikanal another one is to be decided, and two residential quarters for two Tahsildars. The Government have taken a principal decision to construct new residential quarters for all Firka Revenue Inspectors in this State. Out of 1081 Firka Revenue Inspectors, 1,071 Firka Revenue Inspectors have been provided residential quarters. Orders have been issued to construct new residential quarters for remaining 10 Firka Revenue Inspectors in this financial year. By the completion of the scheme, the State will achieve the

target of providing residential quarters for all the Firka Revenue Inspectors.

Sanction has been accorded for 10 lakh, out of Rs.23 lakh, to construct residential Bungalow and Camp office for the Collector of South Arcot.

It has been proposed to construct additional buildings for Five Taluk offices so as to relieve the Space conjestion. Orders will be issued shortly after obtaining the report from the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

It has been decided to provide water cooler to facilitate the Public and Government Servants who are working in the following Collectorates. Dindigul-Anna District, Kamarajar District, Pasumpon-Muthuramalinga Thevar District, Chidambaranar District, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District, Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District. It is also proposed to provide water coolers in Revenue Divisional Offices and Taluk offices at a cost of Rs.12 lakh. It has been decided to purchase four New Ambassadar Cars for the facilities of V.I.Ps., V.V.I.P.s and and Hon'ble Ministers. Further for the official use of the Revenue Divisional Officers, Gudalur, Government has sanctioned a Jeep.

Agricultural Income Tax

With a view to help the agriculturists and also in order to get over the difficulties in the Collection of Agricultural Infome Tax, the Government have promulgated the ordinance No. 40/91 Exempting the Low plantation crops like Paddy, Sugarcane, banana, turmeric, Pan leaf, Coconut, Maise, Cotton, ground nuts, etc. from payment of Agricultural Infome Tax. The net income ceiling for the payment of Agricultural Income Tax has also been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.22,000. The AIT Act has also been amended to the effect that the AIT shall be imposed only on plantation crops. 8 Standard acres have been totally exempted from A.I.T. The total holdings ceiling for A.I.T. has been raised from 40 acres to 50 acres. About 45,000 agriculturists have benefitted by these measures.

Natural Calamities and Accidents

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 3-7-91 a sum of Rupees one lakh has been sanctioned to the Collector of Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District (formerly Thanjavur district) to make arrangements for supply of food and transportation of the people excavated from the Nallur Village (Narimanam) at the time of leakage of gas at Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Consequent on the heavy rains in June-July 1991 there were heavy damages to huts, crops and irrigation sources in Kanniyakumari District. A Committee was constituted and visited the affected areas. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, a sum of Rs.55.996 lakh has been sanctioned.

The Government have also announced enhancement of cash grant to Rs.600 for fully damaged huts and Rs.300 for partially damaged huts due to cyclone, flood and fire accidents in Madras City. In other parts of the State a sum of Rs.500 was ordered to be given to the fully damaged huts.

Due to heavy rain and flood in November 1991 coastal Districts were very much affected. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3547.6 lakh from Calamity Relief Fund, to take up relief measures on war footing basis. During 1991-92 totally a sum of Rs.3604.6 lakh has been spent from the Calamity Relief Fund. Thus, the Government have spent more than the amount allocated under the Calamity Relief Fund of this State during 1991-92.

Drought Relief Work

After examining the drought prevailed in Tamil Nadu during the year 1991 the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.8.69 crore upto 30.11.1991 towards various drought relief works.

Subsequent to 1.1.1992 prevailed Coimbatore, Kamarajar, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Kanniyakumari, Salem and Chidambaranar Districts were severely

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affected by drought and the Hon'ble Chief Minister sanctioned an amount of Rs.6.72 crore for digging of borewells etc. for drinking water purposes upto 3.4.92.

Since almost all the Districts in Tamil Nadu were reported to be affected by drought Hon'ble Chief Minister further sanctioned an amount of Rs.6 crore for the months of May and June so as to carry over the drought relief work even after 30.4.92 without any hindrance.

Computerisation of Land Records

The Government of Tamil Nadu have identified Salem District, for implementation of the Pilot Project on Land Records Computerisation at an estimated cost of Rs.25 lakh with the assistance from the Government of India.

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records

The Government of India have conveyed their administrative approval for a project under the Centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records for implementation during 1991- 92 at a total cost of not exceeding Rs.148 lakh. It has also sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs.74 lakh for 1991-92 against Central share, subject to the condition the State Government has to provide its matching contribution of Rs.74 lakh for the above project and the State Government should release its share during 1991-92.

Rectification of the defects in the Updating Registry Scheme

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some defects occured under U.D.R. Scheme. The Government have ordered to select 5 villages in every firka and depute concerned officially to rectify the defects.

Absorbed the consolidated pay staff of Survey and Land Records Department as permanent staff.

The consolidated pay staff were appointed in various categories under U.D.R. Scheme in 1982. After assumption of charge of this Government the above staff were absorbed permanently (in time scale of pay) in the departments noted below:-

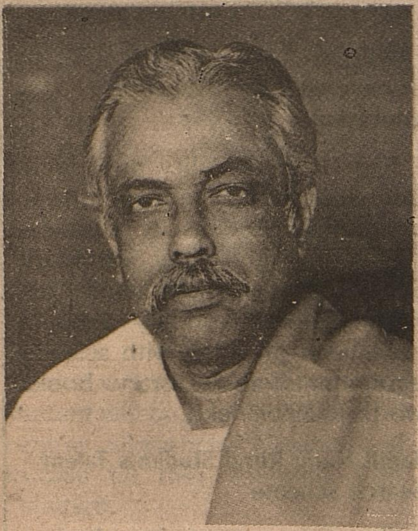
Sub Registrar Office ..	25
Tamil Nadu Integrated Programme ..	82
Treasuries and Accounts Department ..	6

"Our aim is to take Tamilnadu to the top in the development of our country."

Dr. J. Jayalalitha

PROGRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

Hon'ble Minister for Education
Thiru C. Aranganayagam



Under the National Policy on Education, the target for the additional enrolment of the pupils have been fixed for 1991-92 as 0.85 lakh under the age group of 6-11 and 1.25 lakh under the age group of 11-14. The additional enrolment of pupils has been made over and above the target during the year 1991-92.

During 1991-92, 1000 Secondary Grade Junior posts on a consolidated pay of Rs.800 per month have been sanctioned for Primary and Middle Schools. The maintenance of the Panchayat Union School building is still kept, in the respective Panchayat Union centres that is under Rural Development Department. A sum of Rs.4 crore have been allotted to Director of Rural Development Department for maintenance and special repairs of Panchayat Union School buildings for the year 1991-92.

In order to reduce the drop-outs of the students in the Primary and Middle Schools the on-going incentive schemes such as free supply of noon-meal, free supply of uniform, free supply of books, free supply of footwear, free supply of bus pass etc. are in force and during 1991-92 the beneficiaries of the above schemes is 62.09 lakh and an outlay towards the above schemes have been made for the year 1991-92.

In order to uplift the Welfare of the women, the Government have issued orders to the effect that only women teachers should be appointed for handling classes in Standards I to V.

27 Panchayat Union Primary Schools were upgraded as Middle Schools during 1991-92. Apart from this 8 unaided Primary Schools were permitted to open in 1991-92. 14 Unaided Primary Schools were also upgraded as Middle Schools.

Centrally sponsored schemes

Operation Black Board Scheme

Under the above scheme, single teacher schools have been converted into double teachers schools, two class rooms buildings have been provided for the primary schools where there were no such facilities and teaching and learning materials have been supplied to the Primary Schools in I to III. Under the teacher component 1,829 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers have been sanctioned and utilised in full in the existing 1,829 Single Teacher Schools and an amount of Rs.1,204.28 lakh have so far been incurred upto 31.3.92. An amount of Rs.754.32 lakh have so far been reimbursed by the Government of India. Regarding equipment component teaching, learning materials, including library books have been provided under three phases to 29,075 Primary Schools and allocation of funds to the value of Rs.2,306.66 lakh have been made. Regarding building component 1,197 schools have been selected for the provision of two room buildings and the constructions have been completed in 809 schools and the construction is under progress in 388 schools.

Science Education in Upper Primary Schools

Under the scheme of improvement of Science Education in the Upper Primary Schools have been supplied with the Science equipment.

Under Phase III, 328 Schools are going to be benefitted with the supply of Science equipment during 1991-92 at the cost of Rs.5.25 lakh.

Educational Technology Scheme

In this scheme under Phase I 2,666 Radio-cum-Cassette Players have been supplied to 2,666 Primary and Upper Primary Schools at a cost of Rs.30 lakh sanctioned by Government of India.

Under Phase II, a sum of Rs.70 lakh have been sanctioned under the scheme to benefit 6,222 Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

For Phase III, a sum of Rs.100 lakh have been sanctioned for provision of Radio-cum-Cassette Player to 10,000 schools.

School Education

To cope up with the additional enrolment of pupils of age group 6-18 and to meet the additional requirement of teachers, Government sanctioned the following additional posts of teachers to the Department of School Education during 1991-92.

1. Secondary Grade Teachers on consolidated pay of Rs.88 / Rs.800 per mensum. ... 200 posts
2. High School Headmasters ... 20 posts
3. B.Ed Assistants (Junior)/Tamil Pandits (Junior) on consolidated pay of Rs.1,400 p.m. ... 145 posts
4. Post Graduate Assistants (Junior) on consolidated pay of Rs.1,750 ... 120 posts.

Environmental Orientation to School Education

The scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education in Tamil Nadu was under implementation in South Arcot District under Phase I of the scheme at a cost of Rs.34 lakh. Under Phase II of the programme, the scheme is now being implemented in Dharmapuri District in 1,746 Primary and 173 Middle Schools from 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.33.86 lakh. This scheme involves the setting up of School Nursaries in Planting of Fruit bearing and other useful trees in school compound so as to have better environment around school complexes.

Science Education/Vocational Education

The National Policy on Education 1986 has laid special emphasis on improvement of science Education in the High/Higher Secondary Schools. Under this scheme 1,769 High/Higher Secondary Schools have been provided with science equipments and Library books worth Rs.599.98 lakh.

Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search Scheme

The Government launched a new talent search scheme for rural children. Under this scheme a test will be conducted at the end of VIII Std. in each District and those who have secured highest marks -

studies undertaken by the Committees, the Government took a decision to extend salary grant to such of the above schools as were opened in 1987-88 and earlier, allowing the grant however only for the posts found admissible with reference to the norms suggested by the Committee. On this basis, the Government have on 1.4.92 sanctioned the extension of salary grant to 746 posts (from 1.6.91) of various categories benefitting in all 332 recognised Elementary, High and Higher Secondary Schools under both minority as well as non-minority management at a total recurring cost to Government as much as Rs.2.60 crore per annum.

Total Literacy Campaign

Total Literacy Campaign is a social mission which started in Tamil Nadu in 1991-92. Government of Tamil Nadu has already announced the policy to achieve total literacy in the State by the end of 1993-94. Therefore, three phased Total Literacy Campaign Strategy has been drawn up. In the First Phase 7 districts (Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman) have been covered under the Total Literacy Campaign in 1991-92. The Second Phase will cover 10 more Districts, Viz. Ramanathapuram, Dindigul-Anna, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth, Madras, Coimbatore, Periyar, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri in 1992-93. The final Phase will commence in 1993-94 to cover all other Districts. In the First Phase (1991-92) 18.34 lakh illiterates will be made as literates. The financial resources required for implementing the Total Literacy Campaign will be shared by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio 2:1.

Tamil Nadu Text Book Society

The Tamil Nadu Text Book

50 boys and 50 girls in each District will be selected and each student will be given an annual incentive allowance/scholarship of Rs.1,000 till they complete 12th Standard.

Construction of School Buildings

The Government have ordered construction of 3 new rooms in 64 Government High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools with the assistance of 'HUDCO' at a total cost of Rs.3 crore. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.35 lakh for provision of laboratory equipments to 39 Higher Secondary Schools.

Opening of Schools

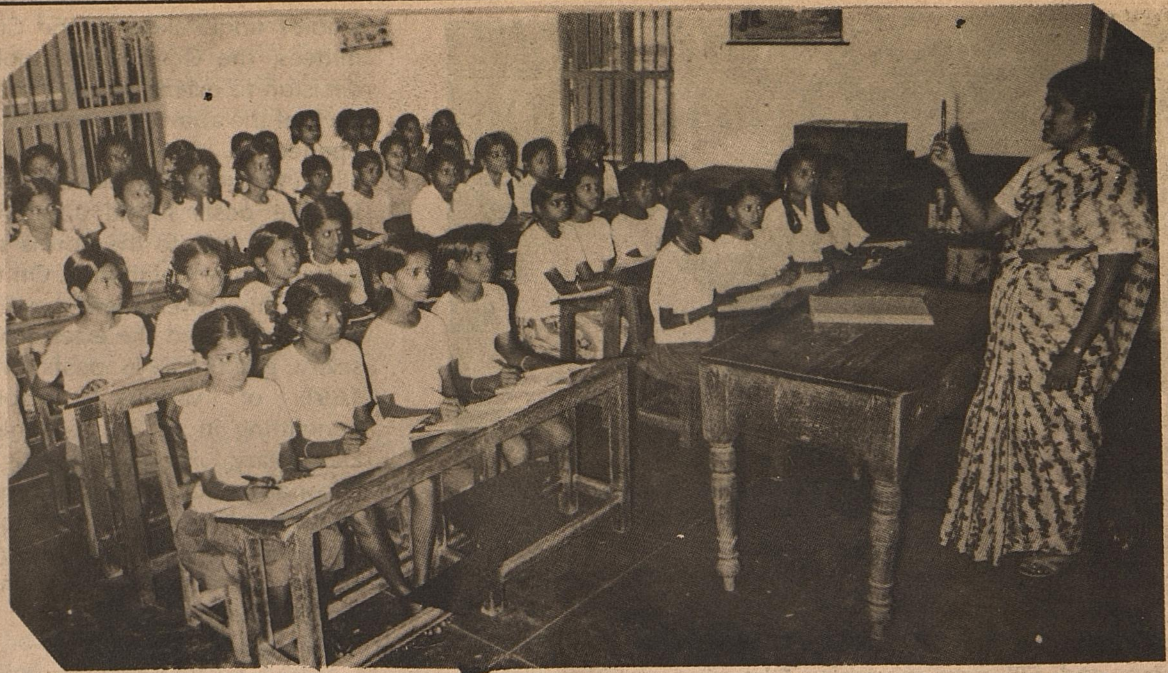
During 1991-92, the Government have ordered upgradation of 21 Government High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools and 20 Middle Schools into High Schools and ordered upgradation of seven Middle Schools into High Schools in Dharmapuri District, considering the backwardness of that District.

The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992

In order to make regulatory provisions to secure excellence in Education and efficiency in Management of Minority institutions and ensure proper standard of education and to provide security of service to teachers, the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992 has been passed.

Extension of Grants to Recognised Private Schools Running without grant for the past years.

For quite a number of years in the past, many recognised private, elementary, High and Higher Secondary Schools were running without getting any Government grant (for the entire school or for certain sections of the Schools). Some of them were minority schools in whose favour, the High Court had passed judgments, directing the Government to consider their claims for grant. The issue was under examination for a long time. Soon after the present Government took charge in June, 1991 the Government looked into this issue with a view to render equitable relief within the resources of Government. Expert Committees were constituted to look into the claims of these schools with reference to equitable critera and based on the result of the



Society publishes school Education Text Books for Standards I to XII prepared in accordance with the New Education Policy. These books are of standard quality and are being sold at reasonable prices.

During 1991-92, 457 lakh of text books were distributed to 118 lakh students in the State. Besides under the Free Text Book distribution Scheme of the State Government, the Society has distributed 3.36 crore of text books costing Rs.18.30 crore benefitting 64 lakh of students of standards 1-8. The Society also produces note books and make them available to the students at reasonable rates. During 1991-92 note books worth Rs.325 lakh had been distributed to Adi Dravidar and Tribal students studying in the schools run by the Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Government have ordered the opening of a new Government Women's College in Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District at a cost of Rs.32.39 lakh with basic facilities to be established in 1991-92 and the College to function from the academic year 1992-93 with Job-Oriented Courses. The College would offer the following courses during 1992-93:

1. B.Sc. (Mathematics)
2. B.Sc. (Computer Science)
3. B.A. (Corporate Secretaryship)
4. B.Sc. (Bio-Chemistry)

Being a Women's College a hostel is also attached to the college.

The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1992.

In order to enable the Committee of Management of Pachaiyappa's Trust to formulate and implement long term programmes for better management of the various estates under the control of the Trust, the take over period of the Pachaiyappa's Trust, by the Government has been extended for a further period of three years by the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1992.

Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992.

In order to make regulatory provisions to secure excellence in education and efficiency in management of minority institutions and to ensure proper standard of education and to provide security of service to teachers, the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1992 has been prepared and introduced by this Department in the last session of the Legislative Assembly. The same has been passed by the Legislative Assembly on 28.4.92. The said bill will be enacted as an Act after obtaining the assent of the President of India.

Technical Education

The following achievements were made in the last one year in so far as Technical Education Department is concerned.

- Additional intake of 24 seats were sanctioned for each of the three Government aided engineering colleges. Two temporarily closed private engineering Colleges were revived.

● M.E., Degree Course in Environment Engineering was introduced with the approval of the All India Council for Technical Edcuation (AICTE).

● Introduction of additional branches in emerging areas in Engineering Colleges:-

i Computer Science and Engineering in one College from 1991-92.

ii Electronics and Communication Engineering in one College from 1991-92.

● Sanction of a Government Engineering College in Bargur in the backward District of Dharmapuri.

● A Government aided polytechnic for the benefit of the hill tribes in Kothagiri, Nilgiris District was started.

● Special sanction for training of ten Adi-Dravidar students in Automobile Engineering in the Hindustan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Madras.

● Women were appointed as Principals in all the Women's Polytechnics.

● Liberalization of Age limits by raising it from 22 years to 25 years for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students and 20 to 22 years for others for admission in Polytechnics.

● Extension of 50% busfare concession to the students of self-financing Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges.

● Sanction of additional staff to the following Engineering Colleges to remove the deficiency that existed for years together.

i. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

ii. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

iii. Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli.

● Sanction of additional hostel facilities for women at Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs.21 lakh.

● Construction of a separate building for the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 28 lakh.

● Sanction of hostel facilities and additional class room facilities for the College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs.29 lakh.

● Provision of additional Computer facilities at the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.14.5 lakh.

● Construction of additional building space of 10,000 sq.ft. for the Directorate of Technical Education.

● Establishment of a Computer Centre in the Central Polytechnic, Madras for the Post-Diploma Course in Computer Applications.

● Training of Polytechnic teachers in teaching methods in the Canadian Community Colleges with the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Financial Achievements

The block grants/maintenance grants of the Universities were last enhanced during 1986-87. After implementation of the U.G.C. Scales of pay to the University teachers, with effect from 1.1.86. V Pay Commission Scales of pay to the non-teaching staff of the Universities, sanction of several instalments of D.A. the expenditure of the Universities has been increased considerably. To avoid financial crisis in the Universities, this new Government enhanced the block/maintenance grants of the Universities with effect from 1.4.91. Due to this enhancement, the Government have to incur an additional expenditure of Rs.7 crore per year.

Legislation

After assuming power of this Government, the Laws of the Universities were amended to streamline the functioning of the Universities. To give representation to the new persons in the bodies of the Universities, a disqualification clause has been inserted in all Universities Laws. In the matter of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, the Universities Laws have been amended for calling second panel of names (of persons to be considered for the post) by the Chancellor. The membership of the bodies of the Universities have also been restricted with reference to their membership in the electorate or body or the holder of a particular appointment. The question of enactment of a Common University Law is also under active consideration of the Government.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 contains recommendations regarding setting up of the State Council for Higher Education for promotion and co- ordination of Higher Education in the States. A Bill for the setting up of the Tamil Nadu Council for Higher Education has been passed in the last Budget session of the Assembly. The proposed Council will be set up during 1992-93.

Sports and Youth Services

Inauguration of the Multi-purpose Stadium at Erode

A multi-purpose stadium was constructed in the V.O.C. Park at Erode, Periyar District at a cost of Rs.62 lakh. This was inaugurated on 22.1.92 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Kangeyam. This Stadium has a VIP Gallery and a spectator gallery for

3000 spectators. It has got dormitory facilities for 100 players, Office rooms, indoor shuttle hall, guest rooms, equipment room, change room, toilet and bath room facilities. This stadium has a 400 mts. tract, Foot-ball field, hockey field, volley-ball court, basket ball court (flood lit), Kabaddi, Kho-kho Court. It has facilities for indoor games like shuttle badminton, table-tennis, gymnastics and weight- lifting etc.

Tenth Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament - 1993.

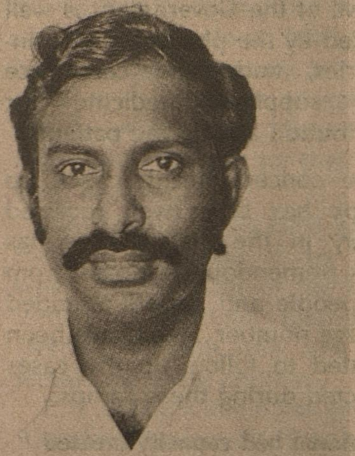
Tamil Nadu has been given the unique opportunity of hosting the Tenth Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot-Ball Tournament in January 1993. It is proposed to hold this prestigious tournament at Nehru Stadium, Madras. With a view to improve the existing Nehru Stadium to that of an International standard it is proposed to renovate and modernise the Stadium. The approximate cost of the renovation of the Stadium comes to about Rs.30 crore. The Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Government of India to sanction Rs.5 crore. The Government of India have sanctioned an immediate grant of Rs.2 crore towards the renovation and improvement of the Nehru Stadium for holding this tournament in 1993. The State Government is proposing to contribute Rs.5 crore balance amount will be received by donations from philanthropists and sports loving persons. Since a shopping complex will also come up in the Stadium, Corporation of Madras will avail bank loans for the purpose. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the renovation and modernisation of the Nehru Stadium has been constituted. ●

Progressive schemes and plans have been implemented in every sector, taking Tamil Nadu to new heights of growth and achievement in the last one year.

I assure you that in the days to come, the Government's actions and plans will lead to higher levels of achievement.

Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

REVOLUTION IN HEALTH CARE



Hon'ble Minister for Health
Thiru S. Muthusamy

The health and medical care provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu stands well ahead of all the States in the country. The well organized and dispersed health and medical institutions have been provided immediate access to the people for their needs throughout the State. The State has posted adequate number of Doctors, Nurses and other para medical persons in these institutions. Progressively, institutions have been modernised with latest equipments to provide latest diagnostic facilities.

In this background, the revolutionary concept of health camp to the people has attracted attention of every one. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu launched the 'Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thittam' on 18.1.1992. According to this scheme, one health camp is being conducted in every health sub centre in the rural areas and in the health centres in the municipal areas. There are sub centres for every 5,000 population in the rural areas. Normally, the population in this area is served by a Village Health Nurse who provides maternity and Child care services like antenatal resistration, issue of folic acid tablets, administration of Tetenus injuctions, helping the mother to fix the place for delivery etc. Following the delivery, she provides all the immunisation care to the children. She secures the help of a Medical Officer in the Primary Health Centre when the patient requires referral services. The people in the sub centre area have to necessarily go to the Primary Health Centre to get medical advice from a qualified Government Doctor. The Primary Health Centres do not have specialists and there are limitations in the services there. To overcome these difficulties faced by the

common man, Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced the scheme under which a team of Doctors visit each sub centre area, conduct a health camp and screen the patients. The camps are being run from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Besides conducting health check of every one, the camp also provides an opportunity to extend health education to the people. A Lab Technician is also available to carry out immediate tests of blood, urine, sputum etc. Ophthalmic tests are also conducted to screen the people for cataract etc. The camps are able to identify the pattern of morbidity in the area. Apart from these, skin diseases, respiratory infection cases, and even heart diseases have been diagonised. The initiative of the Government is well backed by the pharmaceutical industries, trade and commerce who supplied medicine for distribution among the patients.

The concept health check up camps has been well received widely in the State. There has been tremendous response from the people and people attended in large number. Steps have been initiated to follow up the cases detected during these camps.

Additional bed capacity created

During this year, Government has achieved the unique distinction of providing atleast 32 beds in every Taluk hospital. The bed strength in 14 Taluk hospitals were strengthened by 222 beds to achieve the same.

The Government have also increased the bed strength in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital from 1000 to 1020.

Drug support to the people

The Government is fully aware that the installation of various infrastructure and the posting of medical personnel cannot achieve the desired services to the people unless drugs are available in adequate quantity, quality and variety. The allotment for drugs for the purchase of drug was reviewed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the year and she immediately ordered to increase in the Budget to correct the imbalance due to the steep price raise etc. The allotment which was around Rs.43 crore at the beginning of 1991-92 was stepped up by Rs.6 crore in the same year and further raised to Rs.53 crore for 1992-93. The Taluk/District/College hospitals experienced considerable shortage of drugs during 1991-92. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu ordered emergency steps to be taken to solve the problem. Accordingly, Government intervened and produced drugs worth about Rs.6 crore within a fortnight and solved the entire problem. The availability of drugs has been ensured in all the hospitals at present.

Government has also appreciated the need for a long term reform in the drug purchase policy. Series of steps have been taken to purchase quality drugs for use in the hospitals. The adequate availability of drugs in all the institutions has been appreciated by every one in the State.

Service in Primary Health Centres

Government has appreciated the need for timely and regular service to the people of rural areas. The huge backlog in the vacancies in the State was covered during this year. About 500 doctors selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission were posted after direct counselling. The timely openning of Primary Health Centres and the service to the people have been improved by frequent inspection of the Primary Health Centres by a team of doctors from the district headquarters.

Discussions with the Service Associations

To bring about major and sustained improvement in the medical care, Government initiated series of discussions with all the Service Associations. About 38 meetings were held with various Service Associations to appreciate the administrative in-

teractions and bottlenecks in the improvement of service. All the Associations have come forward to quantitatively improve the services in our hospitals. Government has assured all the Service Associations that their legitimate demands and grievances would be attended to promptly. In addition to holding discussions with the Service Associations, Government conducted meetings in the Kilpauk Medical College, Madras Medical College, General Hospital and Coimbatore Medical College to discuss the steps to be taken to improve the service in the college hospitals.

District Hospitals

Government has held detailed discussions with all the medical officers of Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts to bring about early improvement in the medical care to the people. The possibility of establishing different specialities in various taluk hospitals were discussed in these meetings. The problem of local hospitals like sanitation, water supply, public security, buildings etc., was discussed in detail. Based on the experience in the discussions detailed instructions have been issued to all Districts.

Aids Cell

The threat of AIDS diseases before the State of Tamil Nadu has been well realised. To combat the menace, Government has ordered the constitution of an AIDS Cell which will direct, coordinate and implement the programmes connected with the prevention of the spread of HIV infection leading to AIDS disease.

Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

The people of Tamil Nadu who are affected with heart disease and kidney failure have to incur huge expenditure to find medical solution. In addition to the excellent infrastructure provided in the hospitals for treatment of these diseases, Government has liberalised the financial support from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund for patients affected with these diseases. Government has raised the relief upto Rs.20,000 for kidney transplantation and Open Heart Surgery coupled with volve replacement. For other open heart surgeries assistance upto Rs.15,000 is being released. Government has simplified the procedure for relief to the needy when they approach the Government.

Cadre Management

The doctors serving in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service remain as Civil Assistant Surgeons for number of years before they become Civil Surgeons. The lack of cadre structure has brought considerable demoralisation among the medical services. In order to enthuse them, a cadre revision has been undertaken and Government ordered the promotion of about 427 doctors as Civil Surgeons in the scale of pay of Rs.3,000-4,500 by suitable upgradation and about 188 posts of Senior Civil Surgeons in the scale of pay of Rs.3,700- 5,000. In addition, 404 Senior Civil Assistant Surgeons are being upgraded in the scale of pay of Rs. 2,500-4,200. In addition to such career improvement opportunities for Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services the problems of other para medical staff including nurses, pharmacists and lab. technicians are being attended to by the Government.

Grievances Redressal Programmes

Government has introduced a suitable method of redressal of grievances among the various workers and staff working in the hospitals and other health institutions. All the Civil-Surgeon Medical Officers, Joint Directors and Deans conduct a Grievance Day on the first Monday of every month, to listen to and sort out the problems of the Staff.

District Committee on Hospitals

Government has constituted a Committee in each District under the Chairmanship of District Collector to review the functioning of the Health and Medical institutions. It is expected that this Committee would provide an opportunity for the local administration to take stock of the situation and bring about the necessary improvement.

Family Welfare

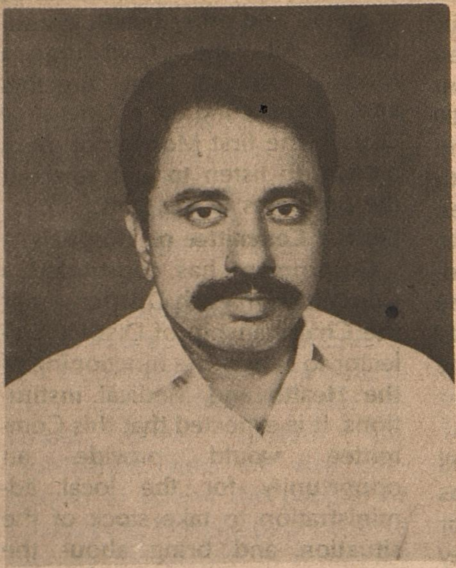
The State has achieved the first rank in Family Welfare operations during 1991-92. To improve the service to the people of Tamil Nadu further, Government has introduced 2 more measures to enthuse the people of Tamil Nadu to accept Family Welfare for their long term benefit.

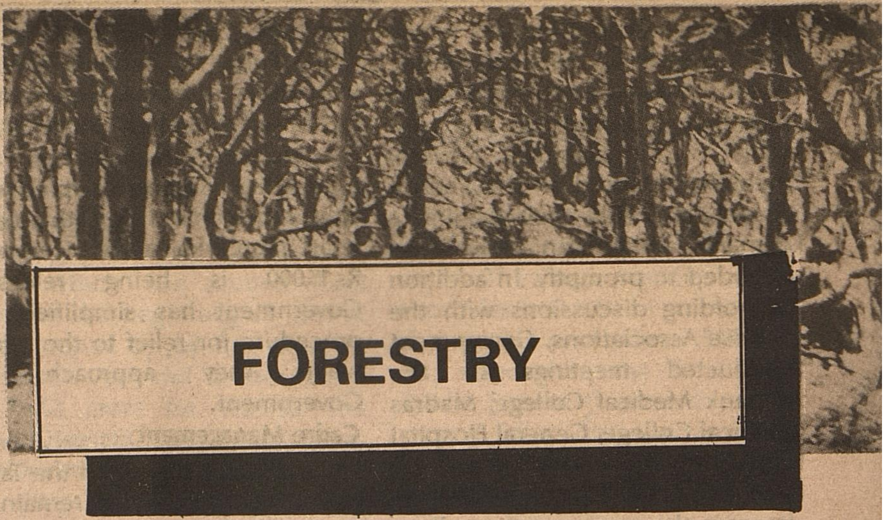
1. A deposit of Rs.2,000 will be made in the name of the family when the member of the family undergoes terminal method of sterilisation with only one or 2 female surviving children.

2. A lottery scheme has been initiated for the benefit of the acceptors of Family Welfare. Under this scheme a lottery will be drawn in each District on every month from among the acceptors of the Family Welfare and the winners would be given Gold medals. One first prize and three second prizes of 7.5 grams and 3.75 grams each of Gold Medal will be given to the winners.

Other special schemes

Government will be implementing the extension of India Population Project-V to 8 new towns with effect from this year. Similarly, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project will be implemented with effect from 1.4.1992 with the assistance of UNICEF and World Bank.





FORESTRY

Hon'ble Minister for Transport

Thiru. K.A. Sengottayan

Since the new Government assumed office, various major schemes have been formulated with a view to preserving and improving the Forest wealth. The main motto is to Preserve the Forests and to Protect the forest wealth.

Besides, this Government is motivated with the lofty principle of imposing deterrent punishment on those who plunder the forest wealth. Out of the total geographical area of Tamil Nadu measuring 1,30,057 sq. k.m. the forest area is 22,698.51 sq. k.m. It is about 17.45%, as against the recommended coverage of 33% envisaged in the NATIONAL FOREST POLICY. During the financial year 1991-92, a sum of Rs.4,302.71 lakh was allocated for imlementation of various schemes. The Plan Schemes have been grouped into five major components of conservation, restoration, production, community and frontier forestry. Allocation of funds has been made as follows:-

	Rs. in Lakhs
State Soil Conservation	.. 116.26
State Sector Forestry	.. 3334.11
Centrally Sponsored	.. 134.06
Centrally Sponsored (50:50) Autonomous Bodies	.. 273.51
Hill Area Development Programme	.. 224.75
Western Ghat Development Programme	.. 220.02
Total	.. 4,302.71

During 1992-93, it has been proposed to implement the plan schemes in Forest Department at a cost of Rs.5045 lakh. During 1991-92, afforestation over an area of 44,000 ha and 18,000 ha. by means of aerial seedlings have been undertaken. In 1992-93 it is proposed to afforest an area of 1,70,000 acres (68,000 ha). In order to protect the Forest Wealth, from smugglers and poachers, a sum of Rs.70 lakh was allocated for the purchase of sophisticated arms, ammunitions and wireless sets etc., during 1991-92 and action had been initiated to procure them.

The SIDA - aided Social Forestry is the people-oriented scheme started during 1981-82. The first phase of the project covered the period from 1981-87. Besides, several Tribal Welfare measures had been implemented. In order to utilise the poromboke and reserve lands for the Rural Public, the Social Forestry Projects have been implemented. In the first phase of the project, an investment of Rs.57 crore was put in covering an area of 1.38 lakh ha. of lands. The second phase of the project (1988-89 to 1992-93) involves a sum of Rs.85.40 crore for implementing of Social Forestry Schemes. This includes Agro-Forestry in dry lands, Free Patta Scheme, Community Waste lands Development Programme, interface forestry programme in Reserve Forests, Seedlings production and Extension programmes, such as Research and Training etc.

With a view to prevent Sandalwood Smuggling, various protective measures have been undertaken. Organised raids have been initiated resulting in detection of 2,385 Sandalwood offences upto March 1991 fetching a revenue of Rs.1,147.08 lakh covering seizure of 734 tonnes of Sandalwood. The other forest offences detected at the end of 1991 are 37,710 yielding revenue of Rs.43 lakh.

In order to prevent illicit felling of trees, 7 firewood Depots have been sanctioned by the Government.

During 1991-92, 1,012 tonnes of Sandalwood have been sold in Public Auction yielding a revenue

of Rs.2,300 lakh.

618 vehicles have been confiscated till the end of April - May 1992. 640 Forest offenders have been detained under "PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT". During the same period, 20 anti-social elements have been detained under "GOONDAHS ACT" and remanded to custody. It may be pointed out that during 1990-91, for the Sandalwood offences, only 4 persons were detained under "GOONDAHS ACT". During the same period, there were about 328 vehicles alone in the Forest Department. But during 1991-92, a sum of Rs.100 lakh for the purchase of 168 vehicles (129 Motorcycles and 39 Jeeps) have been sanctioned. During 1992-93, it has been proposed to purchase a few more vehicles for the same purpose.

There are three Forest Corporations functioning in the Department viz. Tamil Nau Tea Plantation Corporation Limited, Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited and Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited.

Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited

The Corporation has envisaged raising Tea Plantations over an area of 7,800 acres at a cost of Rs.60 crore. During 1991-92, 338 acres (131 ha.) have been developed into Tea Plantations. The working capacity of the Corporation has been enhanced to the level of 2,450 lakh, which is likely to further rise to the level of 2,470 lakh.

Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited

The Corporation has foumulated programmes to produce hybrid variety of pulpwood and it is being implemented during 1991-92 itself. The NABARD Bank has preferred to offer loans to the Corporation. The present working capacity is 748 lakh, which is likely to be enhanced to 860 lakh during 1992-93. During 1991-92, 12,875 acres (5,180 ha.) have been planted with hybrid varieties of pulpwood, which is likely to further improve to the level of 12,500 acres (5,000 ha.) during 1992-93.

Arasu Rubber Corporation Limited

This Corporation has grown into the working capacity of 944 lakh and it is likely rise to 1,056 lakh. As the sale price of rubber has gone down, there is a glut of Rubber Products. However, serious efforts are being made to re-juvenate the Corporation and to enhance the revenue to the Corporation.

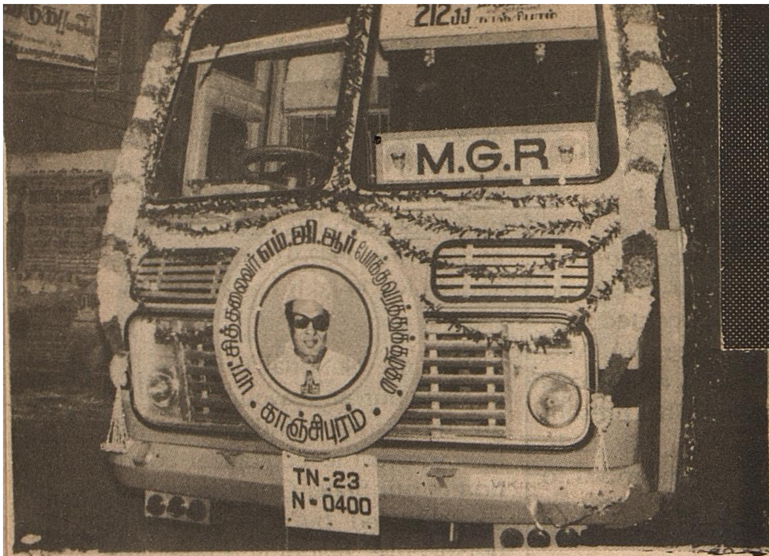
Apart from the above plan schemes, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project covering a period of 7 years, to afforest over an area of 45,000 ha. has been undertaken.

Five Forest Divisions have been formed for raising seedlings, purchase of apparatus etc. Further, aerial seedlings are being done to cover low-lying areas of 45,000 ha. at a cost of Rs.117 lakh. A Forest Research Institute has been set up at Vandalur. During, 1991-92, a sum of Rs.17.50 lakh has been allocated and during 1992-93 an additional sum of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned.

With the National Forest Policy in view, our endeavour will be to green our forests and vacant lands to improve the ecological condition of our State. Our approach is strengthened by formulation of perspective planning under the forestry sector, covering a period of 10 years. The strategies and approach will be towards sustainable management of our natural resources.

The Government will take all steps to improve environmental stability and the ecological balance, thereby ensuring a better quality of life for all human beings, irrespective of haves and have-nots. However, Government will bestow special efforts to reduce denudation of forests very considerably, improve conditions for the have-nots by way of improving their livelihood, security and providing them substained income for food, shelter and clothing. Forests have the capacity to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities to the rural poor.

With the main objective to green the private lands, the Social Forestry Projects, Research Institutions will offer technical know-how, supply of seeds to the Rural Public. Apart from that, the Government will extend Cooperation to the private individuals to afforest temple lands, Factory lands and Public lands, by raising loans from 'NABARD' and 'SIDA'. The tempo of increased afforestation activities has been geared up to provide Ecological Securities to the State and the Rural Public, in particular.



TRANSPORT
On the right route to success

Targets achieved in ample measure. Tamil Nadu is experiencing a revolution in transportation. More bus routes, more facilities and amenities to help people travel from any one place to another.

★ For the employees, numerous benefits have been extended. The dynamic change in the transportation scenario is one more expression of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha's concern for the people of Tamil Nadu.

Take a look at the glorious achievements in one year.

★ Formation of Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Transport Corporation.

★ 577 new services.

★ 371 new routes.

★ 886 buses withdrawn due to diesel crisis reintroduced.

★ One crore and thirty three lakh passengers served daily.

★ Pallavan serves 35 lakh passengers daily.

★ Thiruvalluvar has introduced return ticket reservation facility.

★ 59 villages with 1,000 and above population provided bus transport facilities.

★ Cholan to try 10 buses using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as an alternate fuel to diesel.

★ Pallavan to operate 5 Battery powered buses in the city soon towards conservation of diesel and pollution free operation.

★ Cheran also to operate 5 Battery powered buses in Ooty.

★ Pallavan has introduced Travel As You Please daily, weekly and monthly concessional tickets for general public.

★ Computerised ticketing system introduced at selected places in Madras city by Pallavan.

★ Pallavan to procure 400 new buses soon.

★ The average KM run per litre of diesel increased to 4.3 from 4.13.

★ The average KM run per bus per day increased to 382 from 370.

★ Depot operations modernised by introduction of Computers, Bus Washing Machines, Access Control System, Electric Precured Chamber for retreading, etc.

★ Three new Polytechnics to be started for the benefit of the children of the employees of STUs and general public at a cost of Rs.15 crore.

★ The exgratia amount to the heirs of the employees of STUs dying in harness increased from Rs.20,000 to Rs.60,000.

★ Voluntary retirement benefit increased from Rs.7,500 to Rs.8,500 per year of remaining service.

★ 275 houses built at a cost of Rs.2.45 crore for employees.

★ 1,217 houses proposed to be built at a cost of Rs.1.25 crore.

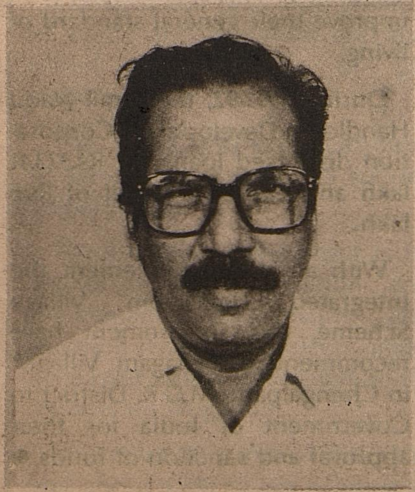
Tamil Nadu Transport Corporations - the state's lifeline to mobility gear up for the future... to serve better the needs of the people.

Modernisation with greater concern towards a pollution free environment is the theme for the future - initiated by the vision of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN HANDLOOM SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU

Handloom continues to play an important role in the State during this year. The following are the special efforts taken to boost the Handloom Industry in the State.

To ensure the uninterupted supply of raw materials such as yarn, determined efforts are being taken to improve the production in the Co-operative Spinning Mills. Government have written to the Government of India to make available sufficient quantity of yarn to the State. The total production of yarn in all Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State is 280.55 lakh Kgs. And the production value is Rs.164.09 crore. The sales value is Rs.164.52 crore. Due to special care and attention paid to Textile Industry, the Spinning Mills continued full production and met the hank yarn demand of the Handloom Weavers.



Due to the singular efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, M/s. Binny Limited was re-opened on 13.4.92. Four Mills have been declared as "Relief Undertakings" and 15 Textile Mills in the State have been granted power-cut exemption and deferment of payment of Sales Tax facility for a period of 3 years.

Due to new Textile policy of Government of India Powerloom sector has good prospects. This is being fully put to use by taking special efforts. As on date there are 2,17,396 registered powerlooms in the State.

Under the modernisation of **Handlooms, 50,000 handlooms at a** cost of Rs.42.30 crore will be modernised. During 1991-92, a sum of Rs.88.012 lakh to modernise 2000 handloom has been sanctioned. During 1992-93, it is proposed to modernise 5000 handlooms.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.15 lakh as share capital

Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles

Thiru E. Madhusudhanan

loan for the purpose of admission of weavers into the Cooperative Societies.

Government have sanctioned Rs.22,500 per annum to implement the scheme to award prizes to exporters.

Government have decided to convert 37,500 handlooms into 75,000 powerlooms in a phased manner over the next 10 years. A sum of Rs.30 lakh has been sanctioned under this scheme to convert 500 handlooms into 1000 powerlooms.

The Government have implemented during this year a scheme of suppling Dothies and Sarees free of cost to 1.2 crore landless agricultural labourers and those living below the poverty line in urban slums. The requirement of Dothies and Sarees under the scheme was 60 lakh Dothies and 60 lakh Sarees. The value of cloth required under the scheme for distribution is estimated at Rs.42 crore. This will help the weavers to have continuous employment throughout the year and also help the Cooperative Societies to dispose off their stocks.

The scheme of rebate for the sale of handloom cloth by the Societies has been continued. This Government increased the rebate amount to Rs.42 crore from Rs.36 crore.

Under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme, the Government have raised the insured amount given to a weaver from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000. 1,27,189 weavers have been covered under the scheme.

A Family Pension Scheme to provide a sum of Rs.250 per month for a period of ten years, to the family of deceased weavers has been introduced by the Government. The Weaver will be required to contribute only a sum of Rs.2 per month to the Fund

and this scheme will apply to deaths taking place after 1.1.92.

Under the Weavers House-cum-Worksheds Scheme, 2000 Houses have been proposed to be constructed and for this purpose a sum of Rs.2 crore has been sanctioned as Government's subsidy.

The Scheme of free supply of uniform to School Children and Standard I to VIII covered under the Nutritious Meal Programme has been continued and 128.50 lakh metres of clothes valued at Rs.16.68 crore have been supplied.

At the instance of this Government, Government of India have announced that 200 metric tonnes of China Silk would be imported, so as to control the price of raw silk and to arrest the fall in production in the Silk Weaving Societies.

On account of the special steps taken to improve the productivity the productivity of each loom in the Integrated Handloom Development Project in Gudiyatham has increased from the level of 1.03 metre per day to 2 metres per day.

It is proposed to construct 2 Handloom Marketing complexes one for silk at Kancheepuram and the other for cotton at Erode at an estimated cost of Rs.9 crore.

Site has already been selected to set up an Integrated Cooperative Spinning Mills exclusively for women at Bargur, Dhramapuri at an estimated cost of Rs.22 crore. All preliminary steps have been taken to establish these new projects.

Cooptex has opened two large exclusive silk showrooms in Coimbatore and Salem during 1991-92. Cooptex has sold silk cloth worth Rs.35 crore during 1991-92. An exclusive saree shop has been opened in Cuddalore. It has modernised 29 show rooms and 5 new show rooms have been opened at Thiruthani, Erode, Gwalior, Vashi (Bombay) and Sabarmathi (Ahmedabad). Turnover of Rs.137.72 crore in 1990-91 has been increased to Rs.169.58 crore in 1991-92.

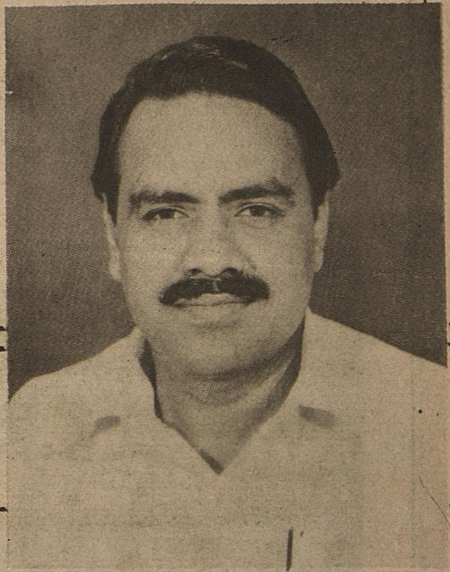
Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.7 crore towards the rehabilitation, and modernisation of Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State. 12 out of the 18 mills set up during 1958 to 1984, are being taken up for modernisation.

Considering the important role played by Knit Wear Industry in Tiruppur, this Government proposed to develop infrastructural facilities such as power, drainage, Water supply and communication in Tiruppur area. This will assist the weavers in the area to develop their skill and improve their general standard of living.

During 1991-92, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation disbursed loans for Rs.323.41 lakh and earned a profit of Rs.6 lakh.

With a view to implement the Integrated Handloom Village Scheme, this Government have recommended "Vilagam Village" in Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District to Government of India for their approval and sanction of funds. ●

THE WAY TOWARDS BROADER LANDS AND BETTER DAYS



Hon'ble Minister for Public Works
Thiru S. Kannappan

The Public Works Department is one of the oldest Government Departments in Tamil Nadu dating back to the British era. It was established by Lord Dalhousie in 1853, today it has grown into a mammoth Department, providing vital services to meet social needs of the prople in the State.

The Department is in charge of formulating and implementing Irrigation Schemes, Ground Water Survey and Investigation and Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Systems. This Department is also incharge of construction of buildings for Government Offices, Government undertakings, schools, hospitals, housing colonies, etc.

Construction and maintenance of roads and highways are also under the purview of the Department.

The Public Works Department of Tamil Nadu comprises various Departments.

The **Irrigation Department** is incharge of the operation and maintenance of major and medium irrigation projects, interstate river waters issues and policy matters on irrigation.

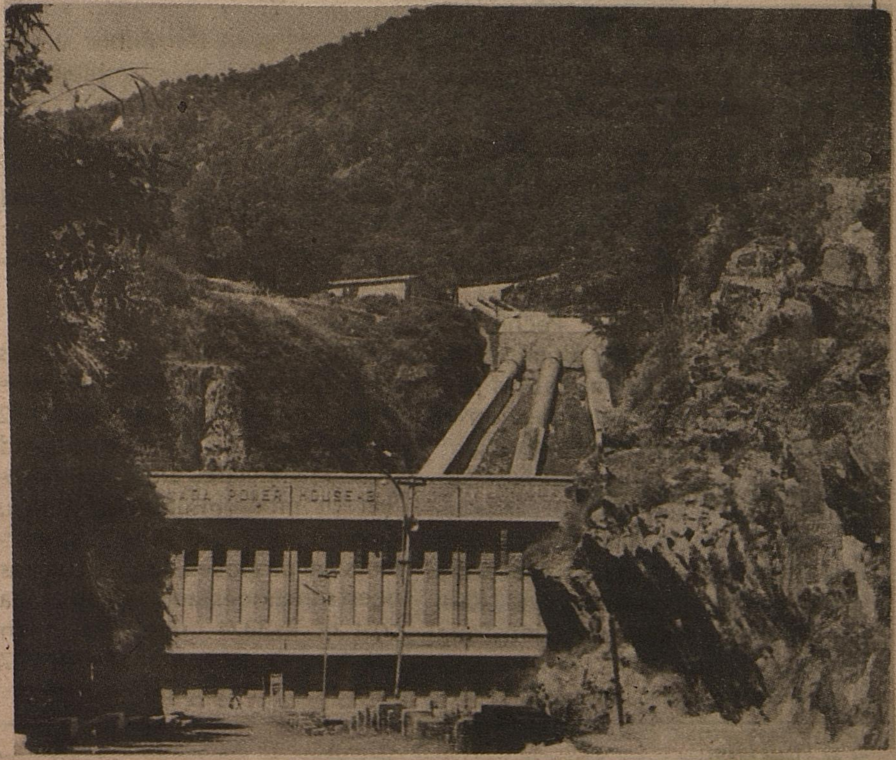
There are 50 dams in the State and about 4,900 canals running to a length of about 12,550 km., and covering over 24 lakh hectares of irrigated area.

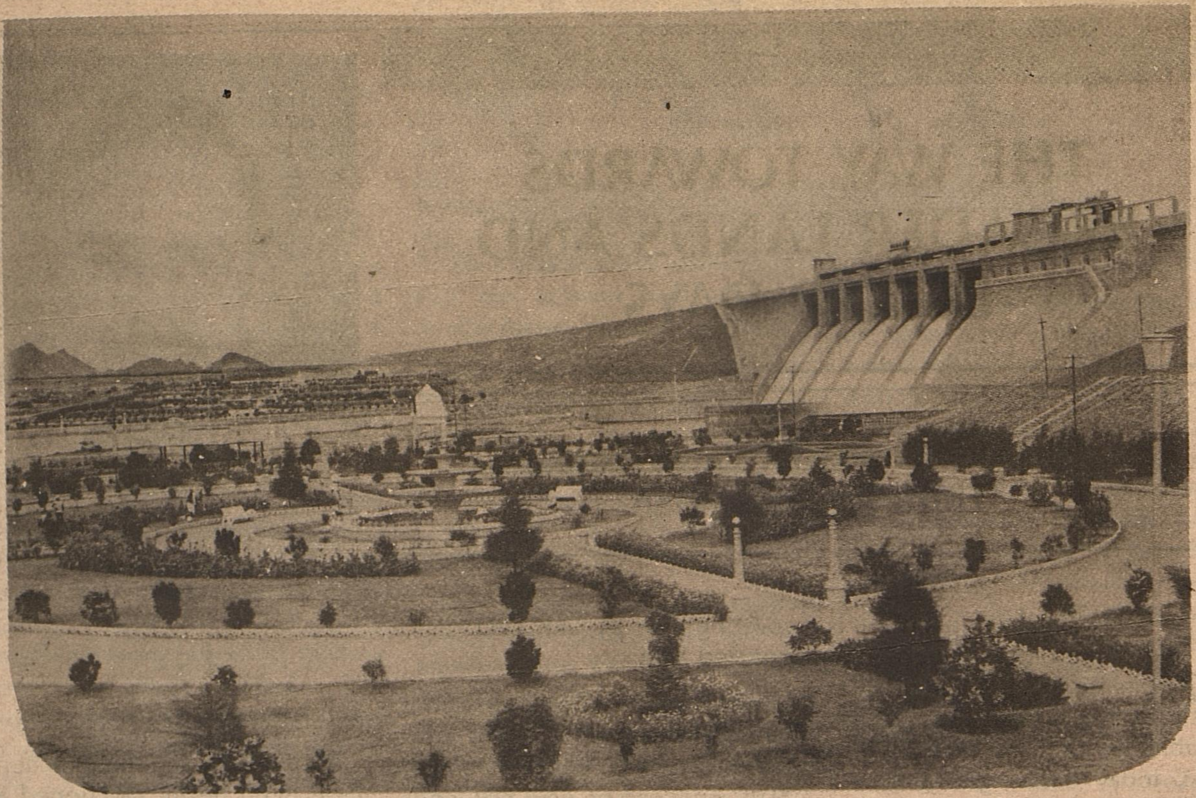
Seventeen major irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs.251 crore are in progress, and will benefit 19416 hectares of new dry lands, 1688 hectares of gap in irrigation will be bridged and 7182 hectares will get stabilised irrigation.

Four new major irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs.66.22 crore will vastly benefit areas of Ramanathapuram, Dindigul-Anna and Kamarajar Districts.

Six medium and minor schemes have been newly sanctioned at a cost of Rs.101.85 lakh in the Districts of Thanjavur and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth.

In fact, the actual extent thrown open for irrigation in the year 1991-92 is 11,03,028 hectares (27,25,581 acres).





National Water Management Project

The Objective of this project is to better utilise irrigation potential. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.52.70 crore for ayacuts to be covered under irrigation projects covering 1,53,400 hectares, both under ongoing schemes and new ones to be undertaken.

Dam Safety Assurance Project for strengthening old dams

World Bank Aid of Rs.42 crore is to be spent on the structural and hydrological rehabilitation of Periyar, Kodaganar, Pechiparai, Manimuthar, Vidur, Uppar, Ponniar and Gomuki Dams. This project will ensure the protection of investments worth crores.

Anti-sea erosion works

Tamil Nadu is a littoral State with a 1000 km. coastline. Coastal areas of Madras, Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari need protection from the devastating effects of sea erosion. Anti-sea erosion work to protect public and private property is a must.

The Ennore Highway of North Madras is being protected at a cost of Rs.4.24 crore.

Minor Irrigation

This wing of the Public Works Department implements maintenance of non system tanks having command area of 40 hectares and above. Modernisation of tank irrigation system in Tamil Nadu with European Economic Community Aid is on in two phases.

Under Phase I, 206 works benefitting 28,780 hectares have been completed. In phase II, 152 rainfed tanks for a total command of 22,332 hectares and a Pilot Project of modernisation of 80 ex. Zamin Tanks benefitting 2,080 hectares are proposed. Rs.55 crore has been sanctioned and 137 tanks at a cost of Rs.33.74 crore have been taken up for execution of which 27 have been completed.

Massive new project

A project report for modernisation of 2,500 tanks at a cost of Rs.200 crore has been forwarded to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources to obtain assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (Japan) or EEC Phase III.

Provision of Rs.50 crore has been made in the VIII Five Year Plan.

Part II Schemes 1992-93

The Government has approved 19 special Minor Irrigation Schemes at an ultimate cost of Rs.354.92 lakh covering sixteen Districts.

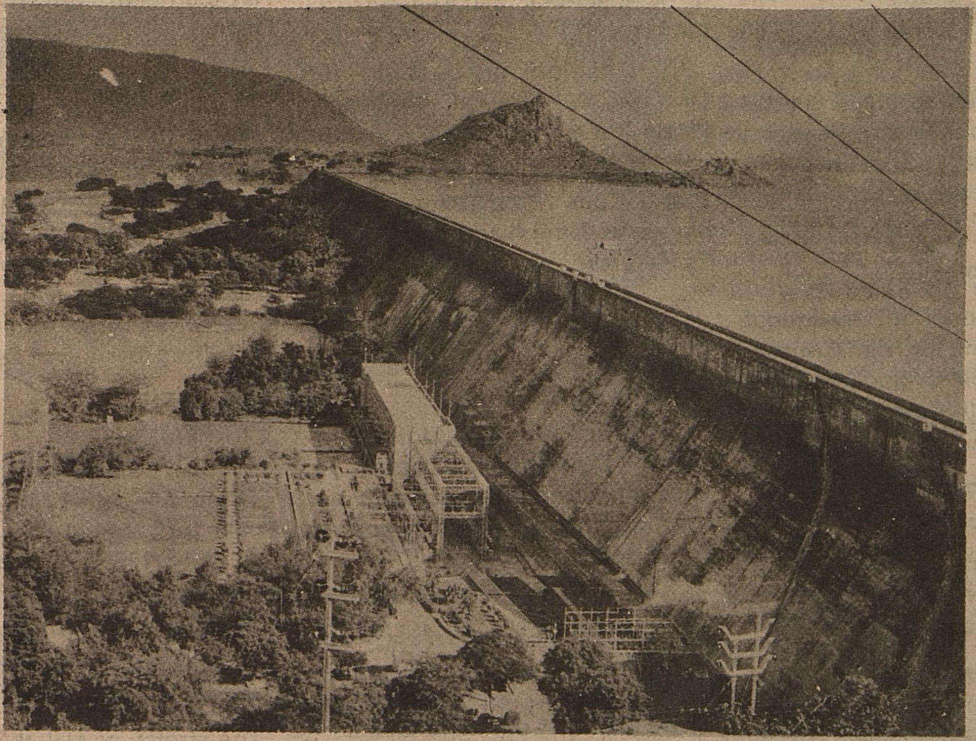
Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System

The Periyar dam was constructed in 1895 to direct the west flowing river Periyar in Kerala, eastwards to irrigate 60,000 hectares in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts. Vaigai dam was constructed in 1959 to store the flood flows of Vaigai and release them into ayacuts covering

the two Districts.

Major repairs and renovation in both these systems have been taken up since 1977 with World Bank Assistance. This has been completed in two phases using World Bank credit assistance to the full.

Now work on a link canal to facilitate more access to drawing water is in full swing. This will provide irrigation for 1,620 hectares in Dindigul Anna and Madurai Districts. Rs.84.79 crore has been spent upto March 1992. A further investment of Rs.12.65 crore is envisaged during 1992-93.



Ground Water

This branch renders consultancy services to farmers, general public and Government Departments for the selection of suitable sites for sinking wells, borewells and deepening the existing well and helping them avail bank loans through scientific investigation.

Cauvery Water Dispute

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal constituted by the Government of India in 1990 passed an interim order directing the State of Karnataka to release 205 tmc ft. of water to Tamil Nadu's Mettur Reservoir. The Tamil Nadu Legislature wanted immediate effect given to the order while the Government of Karnataka promulgated a protective ordinance. The Supreme Court in its orders on 22.11.91 declared that the ordinance promulgated by Karnataka Government is ultravires of the Constitution.

The Chief Ministers of both States met the Prime Minister and agreed that water should be treated as a National resource while keeping in mind optimum benefits for all residing in the Cauvery basin.

The matter of releasing water is now with the Supreme Court of India under a Petition from the Government on 14.5.92.

Krishna Water Supply Project

In April, 1983 the Government of Tamil Nadu entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the drawal of 15 tmc of water from the river Krishna to augment water supply for Madras City. The Government of Tamil Nadu have provided an amount of Rs.50 crore towards Tamil Nadu's share of the Telugu Ganga Project Works during the year 1992-93.

The works within Tamil Nadu is also in full swing across various projects like Kandaleru Poondi Canal, Link Canal from Poondi to Chembarambakkam Tank, raising FRL of Chembarambakkam and Redhills Lake.

The Power Sector Scenario

The State boasts of a no power cut situation since 26.3.92. 222.250 MW have been added to the following power Stations. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (210 MW) Nariman Gas Turbine Project (10 MW), Windmills at Puliyankulam (1.5 MW) and Manavakandi Hydro Electric Project (0.75 MW). Tuticorin Thermal Station won the meritorious productive award for the sixth time for achieving a plant load factor of

69.95% in 1991.

4,17,813 Service connections have been given from July 1991 to June 1992 of which agricultural pumpsets service connections number 41,520.

27,388 Street lights have been provided upto March 1992. Private Sector participation in power plants have been encouraged and here are a few projects under their aegis:

- 300 MW Pillai Perumal Nallur Gas Turbine Project. . - 500 MW Tuticorin Thermal Power Project IV Stage.

- 1000 MW Cuddalore Thermal Power Project.

The Government gives several concessions to industries under a new industrial policy for 100% EOU and new projects.

The following important building works were completed

1. Construction of Additional block of building for High Court at Madras at a cost of Rs.413.00 lakh.

2. Construction of Police Personnel quarters at Virudhunagar, Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs.167.00 lakh.

3. Construction of quarters for Police Personnel at Ramnad at a cost of Rs.229 lakh.

4. Construction of quarters for Police Personnel at Sivaganga, Pasumpon Muthuramaliga Thever District at a cost of Rs.230.00 lakh.

5. Construction of Law College and Hostel at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.95.00 lakh

6. Construction of quarters for Armed Reserve Personnel at Virudhunagar, Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs.215.00 lakh

7. Construction of 35 Cyclone Shelter in all over Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.127.00 lakh

List of Works costing more than rupees one crore to be taken up during 1992- 93

Construction of a new Collectorate building for Madras at Old High Court building site at a cost of Rs.6.32 crore.

Construction of new Collectorate building at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs.2.81 crore.

Construction of Staff quarters (276 Nos) in Master Plan Complex at Dindigul at a cost of Rs.3.68 crore.

Construction of PHC dispensary in 26 places at a cost of Rs.1.60 crore.

Construction of PHC dispensary in 17 places at a cost of Rs.1.03 crore.

Construction of building for Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Phase I at a cost of Rs.1.05 crore.

Construction of building for Post-partum Programme at 16 places in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.1.16 crore.

Accident Management and emergency Medical Service Scheme under World Bank Aid at a cost of Rs.4.25 crore.

Construction of building for Sheep Development Farm at Mukantharayapuram in North Arcot Ambedkar District at a cost of Rs.1.17 crore.

Construction of combined court building at Salem at a cost of Rs.3.25 crore.

Construction of Law College at Trichy at a cost of Rs.1.02 crore.

Highways and Rural Works Department

The quality and development of the network of roads of a country and its economic development are closely interlinked.

The Highways and Rural Works Department of Tamil Nadu undertakes Construction of major bridges and roads under various Government approved programmes.

Apart from maintaining 49,000 Km of Government roads, renewal of road surface for a length of 5,223 km was undertaken.

A special repairs programme for relaying bad stretches of road at a cost of Rs.150 crore spread over 5 years was initiated and 782 km of road were relaid during 1991-92.

134 major and minor bridges were completed and another 46 bridges are to be taken up for construction. Improving roads by involving private agencies at a cost of Rs.30 crore and realising back the investment by toll collection will be a novel feature that is being tried at Nagapattinam Quaid- e-Milleth District.

East Coast Road

With the assistance of Asian Development Bank the work on two lane facility from Thiruvanmiyur to Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.53 crore has been started and is in good progress. Rs.13 crore has already been spent and during 1992-93 a provision of Rs.11 crore is made.

National Highways

Original Road works at a cost of Rs.408 lakh, Vellore Byepass at a cost of Rs.49 lakh and other bridge work, etc. costing Rs.47 lakh have been completed during the year.

National Highways 45

The stretch of NH 45 from Tambaram to Villupuram is being improved at a cost of Rs.72 crore and good progress has been maintained.

The expenditure during the year is 7.2 crore.

TNUDP Project

Three major works costing Rs.10 crore and another 13 works costing Rs.45 crore have been sanctioned under Urban Development Programme. Total projected cost is Rs.150 crore.

IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration
Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu

Rural Development is a strategy to improve the economic and social life of the rural people and particularly the rural poor. It aims to integrate the growth of all the sectors of rural economy for increasing the purchasing power of the rural poor and to provide them a better standard of living. It is a process which ensures higher income, larger employment, security of life and equity in social and economic hierarchies.

Hon'ble Chief Minister announced in Budget Speech on 4.9.91, a Special self- sufficiency scheme for providing Rupees one crore to each Panchayat Union. The Government has launched this scheme to provide all basic amenities in rural areas. A sum of Rs.194.62 crore was allotted in 1991-92 and an equal amount will be provided for in 1992-93. The basic amenities consisting of rural water supply, rural roads, street lights, primary school building, Renovation of irrigation tanks, construction of noon-meal centres and Televisions will be provided.

On 21.8.1991, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi launched a model village scheme in Bargur, Dharmapuri District. This model Housing Complex will provide all the basic needs of the people. This will be called as "Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Nagar" and will provide housing facility to all irrespective of caste, religion and creed for the formation of egalitarian social order. This scheme will be extended to all the district headquarters of the state in the future. In Bargur, Rs.3 crore have been provided for the creation of "Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Nagar".

The Integrated Rural Development Programme started with the aim of helping the poor to cross the poverty line, Training of Rural youth for self employment scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Scheme, Social Forestry Programme, National Project for Biogas Development and National programme on Improved Chullahs are all being implemented vigourously by this Government.

Panchayat Street lights

With a view to make available to Village Panchayats quality tube lights, Chokes and Starters at competitive prices, the Government formed a high level committee and according to the recommendations of this committee Rural Development Department approved reputed manufacturers M/s. H.M.T. Limited and M/s. Mysore Lamps Limited for the supply of tube lights. Copper chockes and starters at the approved reasonable rates to Village Panchayat Unions till 31.3.92. To enable financially weak Panchayats to purchase street light materials and to clear the arrears of current consumption charges, Government sanctioned Rs.3 crore as one time grant. Government also provided Rs.3 crore for the street light maintenance for 1992-93.

Water Supply

The Rural Development Department is now entrusted with the implementation of Special Water Supply Scheme worth Rs.47.883 crore with World Bank Assistance. This project is being implemented from April 1991. For the year 1992-93 Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,277.98 lakh to be utilised under this project.

At present, the local bodies are maintaining hand pumps - deep bore wells, hand pumps - filter

point wells and power pumps. Minor repairs are attended to within 48 hours by fitter and Major repairs within a week by Mobile Team attached to the Divisional Development Officer. Government have recently enhanced the maintenance grant from Rs.300 lakh to Rs.395 lakh for 1991-92.

There are 647 Town Panchayats covering a population of One crore which is one fifth of total population. During 1991-92, Government grant of Rs.30 lakh was sanctioned for mini water supply scheme in 15 Town Panchayats. so far 354 Town Panchayats have been covered under Protected Water Supply Scheme. In 141 Town Panchayats, water supply scheme works are in progress. The Government propose to take up this work in the remaining 151 Town Panchayats. The Government propose to extend the implementation of the Special Self Sufficiency Scheme in Town Panchayats also.

Programme for Assured Employment

In Dharmapuri, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram Districts this programme will be launched in rural areas to provide assured employment for persons above 18 age in each family in rural areas.

The aim of this Government is to start any development work from the Villages with the poorest sections and also aimed at the rapid amelioration of poverty and its eradication.

Municipal Corporations

Madras Vision - 2000

With a view to the planned development of the City of Madras, the Madras Vision 2000 Scheme has been announced by the Government. It provides for a total outlay of Rs.1,250 crore, of which the Corporation will take up schemes to improve civic services to the tune of Rs.240 crore. The Corporation of Madras will apart from contribution from its own resources, avail of loan assitance from Madras Urban Development Fund for implementing this programme.

Reconstruction of International Stadium

The Government has decided to reconstruct the Nehru Stadium at Madras, upgrading it to the standards of an International Multipurpose Stadium at a cost of Rs.30 crore. The work is scheduled to be completed by January 1993 so that the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru International Foot Ball Tournament can be held in the newly constructed Stadium.

Toning up of administration

With a view to tone up the administration of Madras Corporation, five officers at the level of IPS/IAS were appointed as Deputy Commissioners. After the posting of Deputy Commissioners, there is considerable improvement in the efficiency of administration. The Government has also enacted ligislation to entrust statutory powers to the Deputy Commissioners.

The Madurai Corporation and Coimbatore Corporation have launched development projects, utilising the loan from Tamil Nadu Urban Development Finance Corporation. Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli Municipalities will be upgraded as Corporations.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

As announced by the Government, all the 2,483 habitations in rural areas which were in the category of not covered habitations have been provided with atleast one source of water supply by the end of May 1992.

All the 1,418 S.C. and S.T. habitations remaining uncovered were provided with water supply in 1991-92.

Upto March 1992, T.W.A.D. Board has covered 4,958 habitations under the regular rural water supply scheme (comprising 2,958 habitations with hand pumps, 1,789 habitations with power pumps and 211 habitations with other categories of schemes). The total cost was Rs.67.46 crore.

During 1991-92 rural water supply schemes were taken up in 97 rural Town Panchayats of which works were completed in 25 rural Town Panchayats till the end of March 1992 at a cost of Rs.6.74, crore under drought relief works, 1,773 deep bore wells drilled at a total cost of Rs.6.21 crore.

Under Urban Water Supply Schemes, 18 Municipalities and 41 Urban Town Panchayats were taken up in 1991-92 out of which 12 Schemes were completed at a cost of Rs.20.74 crore. Drainage Schemes at Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli were speeded up.

Under World Bank Project,8 Towns were provided with water supply and the expenditure incurred was Rs.42 crore. Salem water Supply Sub-project is in advanced stage of execution and will be completed by March 1993.

The Hogenakkal combined water supply scheme announced by the Chief Minister and estimated to cost around Rs.250 crore has been taken up by T.W.A.D. Board for detailed investigation.

Hon'ble Chief Minister has laid the foundation stone for providing combined water supply scheme at Kangeyam Urban Town Panchayat, Muthur and six other Rural Town Panchayats, Tharapuram Municipality and 86 other Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.20.43 crore. T.W.A.D. Board is forming a separate division at Kangeyam for this project.

The foundation stone for taking up water supply schemes to Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs.9 crore and Denganikottai at a cost of Rs.1 crore have been laid by Chief Minister and detailed estimates are being prepared.

Metro Water

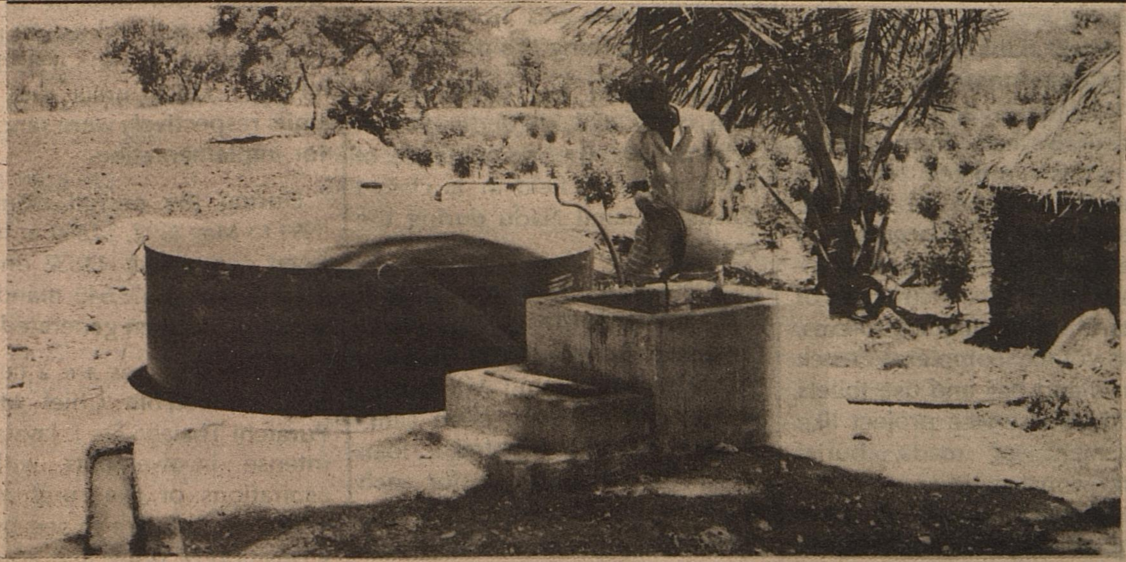
During the period June 1991 - May 1992, Government has accorded sanction for Schemes for a total cost of Rs.72.23 crore (Rs.37.88 crore for 5 water supply schemes and Rs.34.35 crore for 10 drainge schemes). During this period, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.31 crore was also extended to Metro Water.

Drainage facilities were provided at a total cost of Rs.6 crore in 700 private streets and 60 public streets. During the year Metro Water was able to ensure regular daily supply of drinking water to Madras City at the level of 55 million gallons.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister had discussions with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh with a view to sorting out all difficulties in the implementation of Krishna Water Project. The World Bank Team conducted its study and it is expected that World Bank Assistance will be received from 1992-93.

With Government assistance, Metro Water upgraded the facilities of the drainage pumping stations in the city incurring an expenditure of Rs.3.58 crore.

The old corroded water supply pipes were replaced at a cost of



Rs.4.21 crore.

New Water supply connections were provided in 180 streets at a cost of Rs.2.80 crore.

During 1991-92, 70,000 complaints in regard to water supply and 1,10,000 complaints in regard to drainage were received and promptly attended to.

As a pioneer step in recycling of water, Metro Water is providing daily 2.5 million gallons of purified drainage water to the Madras Refineries, which utilises the water after further treatment, for its cooling facilities. Possibilities of launching similar recycling schemes to benefit some other industries are being explored.

At the Sewarage Farm at Nesapakkam, Subabul and Foliage trees were successfully grown, utilising purified drainage water.

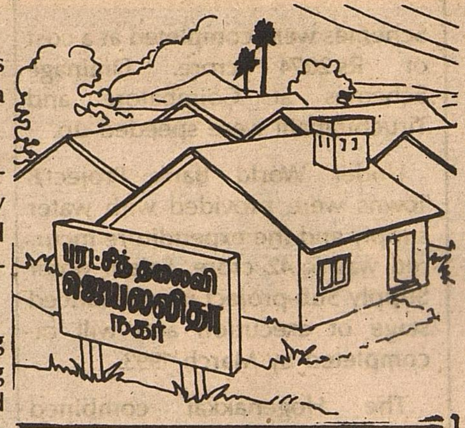
Desalination: The Government has initiated action to explore the possibilities of launching schemes for desalination of Sea Water for drinking purposes.

Municipal Administration

Perspective Planning Cell of this Commissionerate is to prepare a consolidated plan document for all the urban local bodies of the State.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

The World Bank Aided TNUDP (MUDF Component) has an outlay of Rs.167.2 crore spread over a period of 5 years from 1989-90 under this project financial assistance is provided to the Municipalities and Corporations for the creation of assets of commercial nature like construction of bus stand, shopping complexes, markets, office complexes, truck terminals and pay and use toilets etc. and also service project like improvement of roads, burial ground, construction of storm water drains, provision of street lighting, solid waste management



etc. At present there are 108 Municipalities and 3 Corporations in the State. Upto 1991-92, the Government has accorded administrative sanction to various projects under TNUDP for 39 Municipalities and 3 Corporations for the total value of Rs.89.41 crore.

Out of the above sanction of Rs.89.41 crore, projects to the value of Rs.38.04 crore were sanctioned from June 1991 to 1992 in respect of 8 Municipalities and revised projects of Madras Corporation.

Financial Achievements

A sum of Rs.42.48 crore has been sanctioned by the Government to MUDF from 1989-90 to 1991-92. Out of this amount, total disbursement of Rs.37.68 crore has been made upto March 1992. During the period from June 1991 to May 1992 a total disbursement of Rs.20.74 crore has been made to the Municipalities and Corporations for implementing the project.

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakh under Part II Schemes for the maintenance of Parks and play field in 16 class I Towns in Tamil Nadu during the year 1991-92.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

During 1990-91, 1991-92, 3 Towns viz. Kancheepuram, Villupuram and Krishnagiri have been sanctioned with Central loan assistance of Rs.92 lakh for each Town for the construction of bus stand.

Integrated Development of Backward Area

A sum of Rs.15 lakh has been sanctioned by Government to undertake various works like construction of storm water drains, retaining wall, flushout latrines, cement concrete pavement to roads in backward area not falling under slums settlement but occupied by the poorer sections. The amount has been disbursed to 16 Municipalities selected under this Scheme. 40 Works have been taken up and completed.

Accelarated Slum Improvement Scheme

A sum of Rs.60 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government for providing civic amenities to urban slums under this Scheme.

Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.11.59 lakh under Drought relief work in 1991-92 (from June 1992 to May 1992) for various Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayats for drinking water sources.

Scheme of housing and Shelter Upgradation

Financial Assistance is provided to urban poor to construct simple dwelling or to upgrade their shelters. Rs.3,000 is by way of loan from HUDCO. The subsidary is sanctioned by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs.800 and Rs.200 respectively per Unit. For 1989-90 and 1990-91, 77,000 units and 41,000 units respectively were sanctioned for implementation.

During the period from June 1991 to May 1992, 24,850 units have been completed. 13,537 units are in progress. 23,95,640 mandays of labour have been generated so far.

All the schemes are a culmination of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's intense involvements with the aspirations of the rural masses, and a deep desire to see them in a position of pride and equality. ●

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC UPLIFT OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

Hon'ble Minister for Food and Cooperation
Thiru G. Viswanathan

The Cooperative Movement in Tamil Nadu has been playing a vital role during the last eight decades in the economic uplift of the people, particularly the weaker sections in Rural Areas. The different types of Cooperatives in the State serve the people in their diverse economic activities. With the diversification of their activities, the Cooperatives are covering all the sections of the population.

INSTANT CREDIT DELIVERY SYSTEM:

With a view to simplifying the loaning procedure and to ensure quick dispensation of crop loans to members having no overdues, the instant credit delivery system has been introduced in all primary agricultural cooperative banks during the current year.

CREDIT SUPPLY TO WEAKER SECTIONS:

According to the guidelines of NABARD, 20% of short term lendings by the cooperatives should go to the small farmers i.e. those owning or cultivating 5 acres or less of wet or dry lands. The primary agricultural cooperative banks are paying due attention to meet the credit needs of weaker sections in the State.

SMALL LOANS TO PETTY TRADERS:

In order to assist women engaged in the informal small business sector, instructions have been issued to the Central Cooperative banks to issue need based small loans upto a maximum of 500 per individual women in the informal sector. For this purpose, a women cell has been created in each Central Cooperative Bank to have a close watch on the implementation of the Special scheme on "Need based small loans to women in the Informal Small Sector Business". Recently urban Cooperative banks have also been asked to issue such loans. During the year 1991-92 such loans were issued to 4,371 women members to the tune of Rs.17.74 lakhs.

NEW AVENUES OF LENDING BY PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS:

Hitherto, the Primary Land Development Banks confined their lendings towards financing NABARD assisted special schemes and special programmes like I.R.D.P. besides for diversified purposes like dairying, sheep breeding, poultry etc. However in order to cope with the changing trend in the field of providing credit by other financing agencies, the Primary Land Development Banks have also been permitted to undertake financing other avenues for lending as detailed below:-

(i) FINANCING OF NON FARM SECTOR:

In pursuance of the automatic refinance scheme drawn up by NABARD, the Primary Land Development Banks have undertaken financing of Rural Artisans, handicraftsmen and small scheme enterprenure etc. under Non Farm sector for the first time from the year 1990-91 onwards. This type of lending will not only benefit the rural folks to a great extent in augmenting their income through gainful employment but also help the land development banks to expand their business activities. The special feature of the scheme is that the land development banks can undertake such non farm sector financing without reference to their lending eligibility criteria fixed by NABARD with 100% refinance facility. Under the scheme, the maximum individual credit limit is fixed at Rs.50,000. As against the programme of Rs.3 crores fixed for 1991-92, the Primary Land Development Banks have provided loans to the extent of Rs.3.84 crores during 1991-92.

INCENTIVE TO FARMERS:

Since the Government have directed that an incentive scheme to reduce the loan burden of the agriculturists be implemented all borrowers of Cooperative loans should pay before 30.6.1992 the overdue principal in respect of Short Term and Medium Term loans as on 1.7.1991 and also all amounts which become due for payment during the period 1.7.1991 to 30.6.1992. For these borrowers, Government will pay an incentive, equivalent to the overdue interest and penal interest as on 1.7.1991 which they have to pay.

This incentive scheme is applicable only for the short term and medium term loans issued by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Banks, **excluding jewel loans and non farm sector loans but including all loans issued under Integrated Rural Development Project.**

The incentive amount will also be paid to those borrowers who have already remitted the overdue interest and penal interest as on 1.7.1991 before the issue of this order on any date after 1.7.1991.

This scheme is expected to benefit 13 lakhs farmers in the State. The expected commitment to State Government is Rs.69.07 crores.

PROGRESS IN THE MAJOR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OF COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT:

The major fields of activity of Cooperation Department are the provision of agricultural credit issue of jewel loans, issue of non farm sector loans, distribution of agricultural inputs, Marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of Consumer goods and creation of storage capacity. ●

LABOUR WELFARE

Hon'ble Minister for Labour
Thiru. S. Regupathy

The Government has always been encouraging collective bargaining for resolving industrial disputes. The Government is marching ahead in providing measures to regulate the service conditions as well as welfare measures for the working class. The Government is also keen on establishing the rights of labour to secure and improve their living conditions and help them to attain the reasonable standard of living in the society. The industrial relations climate in the State has been by and large peaceful and conducive during the last one year. The State conciliation machinery headed by the Commissioner of Labour has been geared up to anticipate and apprehend industrial strike in advance and resolve them promptly and amicably.

As on 11.6.92, only 14 industrial establishments are on strike and lockout involving 5,124 workers, only out of the total 20,366 Industrial Establishments employing about 10,77,724 workers.

The Conciliation machinery has resolved as many as 11,470 industrial disputes out of 13,330 disputes during the period from July, 1991 to May 1992.

Major Industries Disputes Bonus for 1990-91

The Trade Unions representing the workers in textile industry issued a strike notice demanding payment of 30% bonus for the year 1990-91 over and above the bonus and exgratia paid for 1989-90 and went on strike in many mills from 22.10.1991 in support of their demand. On the advice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Minister for Labour held talks with the parties. Pursuant to this, the Commissioner of Labour issued an advice to the Managements on 1.11.91 to pay bonus on the basis of the same percentage paid in the year 1989-90.

Even after the issue of this advice, many SIMA Members did not comply with the advice and settle the bonus issue. As on 15.11.91 out of 524 mills in the State, 98 mills, involving 43,500 workers were on strike. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chief Minister after hearing the views expressed by the SIMA, advised the management to pay bonus to the workers on the same basis as was paid last year but in 2 instalments, that is first instalment before 22.11.91 and the second instalment before 7.1.1992. As regards the sick mills, they were advised to pay 15% bonus to the workers. On the advice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister the issue of bonus in Textile Mills in this State was settled amicabily.

By and large, the bonus issue for 1990-91 in various major industries like engineering, sugar, cement, plantations and newspaper industry were also settled amicably during this one year period.

Reopening of closed mills

Due to serious efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and this Department Officials, the B & C Mills which, suspended its operations with effect from 1.4.91 was reopened on 13.4.1992. The Tamil Nadu Government have given gurantee for Rs.10 crore to the State Bank of India towards working capital which will be in force for 6 months or till the proposal submitted by the Management is approved by the I.D.B.I. whichever is earlier.

The Standard Motor Products of India Limited, Perungalathur employing about 3,086 workers which was closed on 7.2.89 was reopened on 4.2.1992 due to the efforts taken by the present Government.

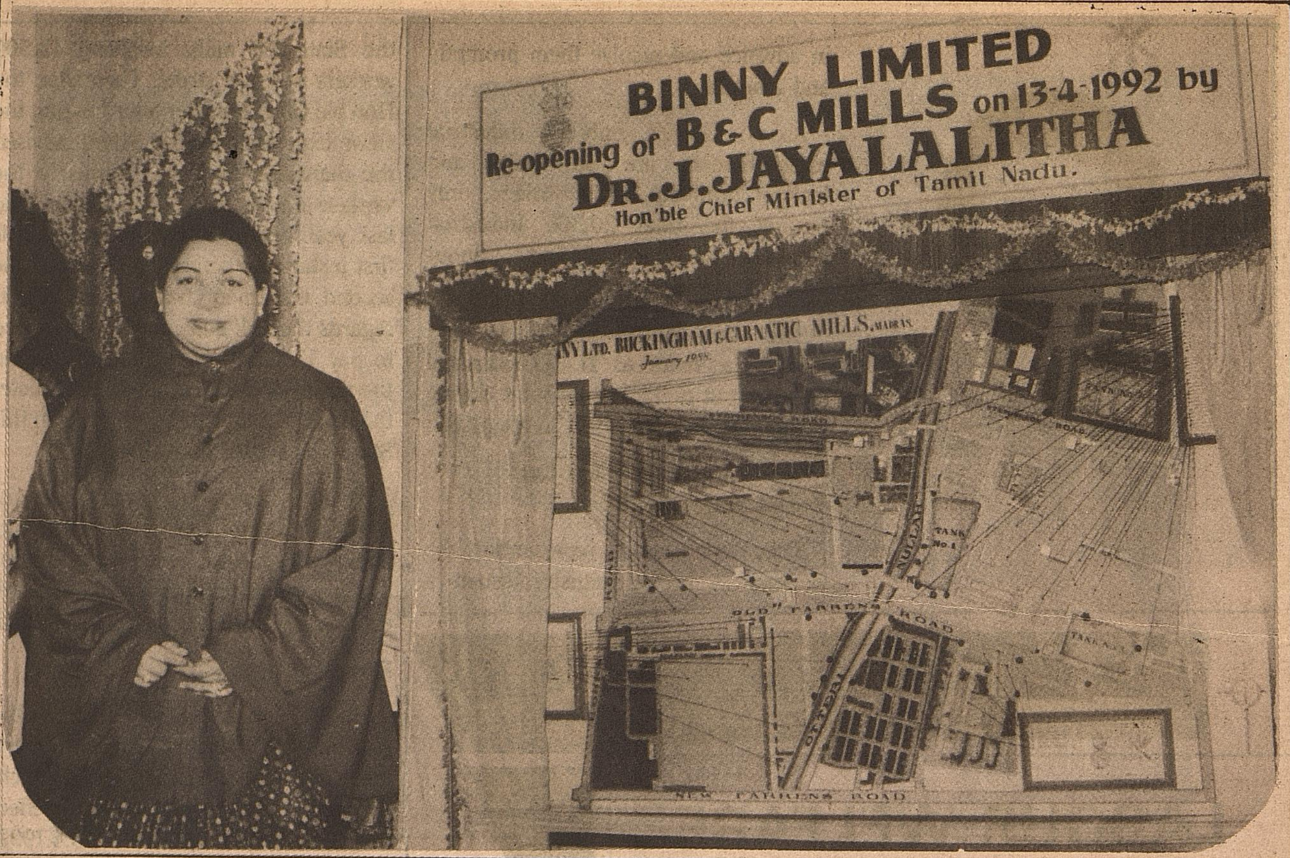
A Settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 was reached on 24.2.92 for reopening of the Vasantha Mills, Coimbatore which was not functioning from 13.11.1984.

Relief to workers of closed Units

During this period an amount of Rs.75,84,400 was disbursed to 18,962 affected workers of the closed units from the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

Plantations Labour Act

The Government has constituted a sub-committee to go into the problems in providing sufficient medical facilities



to the plantation workers and to make recommendations about the provisions of the medical facilities to the plantation workers.

Minimum Wages

During June, 1991 to May, 1992, Government has fixed/revised minimum rates of wages in the following employments.

Fixation of Minimum Wages

Employment in Paper and other incidental works connected with paper industry.

Revision of Minimum Wages

1. Employment in Woolen Carpet Weaving and Shawl Making.
2. Employment in Tannery and Leather Manufacturing
3. Employment in Salt Pans.
4. Employment in Match and Fire Works
5. Employment in Sago.
6. Employment in Automobile Workshop
7. Employment in Hotels and Restaurants
8. Employment in Printing Presses.

Welfare Measures

Housing for Beedi Workers

For the benefit of the Beedi Workers in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District a housing scheme to construct 1000 houses at Melapalayam and Mukkudal as loan- cum-subsidy basis is under progress. Land has already been acquired and construction will be taken up as soon as the beneficiaries are identified.

Formulation of Security Scheme for Construction Workers

One of the major categories in the unorganised sector is the construction workers. Besides fixing minimum rates of wages for these workers, the Government has decided to extend the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982 to the construction workers. Apart from this, the Government has proposed to formulate a welfare scheme exclusively for construction workers under which they will be given reliefs in the matter of accidents and sickness besides benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity, Maternity Benefits etc.

Formation of Women's Cell

The Government of Tamil Nadu has created a Women's Cell which has been entrusted with the task of collecting data regarding women labour, with reference to employment opportunity of women in various industrial establishments, their working conditions, welfare amenities etc. A Woman Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner of Labour is the head of the Women's Cell and she has been entrusted with the work of collection of necessary data, sorting out problems of women labour, suggesting improvement in the health scheme of women labour, and also schemes for the development of women labour, organising women Welfare programmes, seminars, workshops and symposia with particular reference to women and child workers. She has also been entrusted with the work relating to enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act.

Creation of Labour Rehabilitation Fund

Due to modernisation or

technological improvement or due to sickness/closure, it is possible that workers would face retrenchment/non-employment. It is the endeavour of the Government that a scheme is formulated and possiblities to rehabilitate the affected workers are explored. In terms of the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government, efforts would be initiated to constitute a Labour Rehabilitation Fund and this will be utilised for the benefit of the labour when restructuring of the units is necessitated. The modalities for creating and administering the Labour Rehabilitation Fund are being worked out. Government of India have been requested to sanction Rs.50 crore to the corpus of this fund.

Formation of Cooperative Societies for Beedi Workers

Considering the exploitation of Beedi Workers and to ensure that the benefits available to the Beedi Workers under various labour laws should reach them promptly, the Government is considering the need for formation of industrial Cooperatives for the Beedi Workers. A draft scheme for this purpose will be evolved with a special emphasis on working capital, staff arrangements and marketing.

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board

Labour Welfare Centres/Child Care Centres/Reading Rooms were newly opened in the following places during this period for the Welfare of the Workers.

1. Palanichettipatti in Theni.
2. Pallipalayam in Erode.
3. Thulukkapatti in Rajapalayam (Child Care Centre).
4. Vadalur (Reading Room and Child Care Centre).

Engineering College for the Children of the Workers

Many workers find it impossible to get their children admitted in Engineering Colleges on merits. They have also no financial resources to get them admitted in self-financing Engineering Colleges. With a view to saving the poor workers from this predicament and to make their children also to become qualified Engineers this Government has decided to start an Engineering College through the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board.

There are about 12 lakh of workers who are now contributing to the Labour Welfare Fund. It is considered that by collecting voluntary contribution of Rs.250 from each worker in 5 easy instalments and also by collecting voluntry contributions from employers, the required corpus for starting the proposed Engineering College could be created. It is expected that atleast a sum of Rs.15 crore could thus be collected. The cost for starting one Engineering College is about Rs.8 crore. The balance amount would be deposited with financial institutions and the interest accuring therefrom would be utilised to meet the recurring expenditure for running the College.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

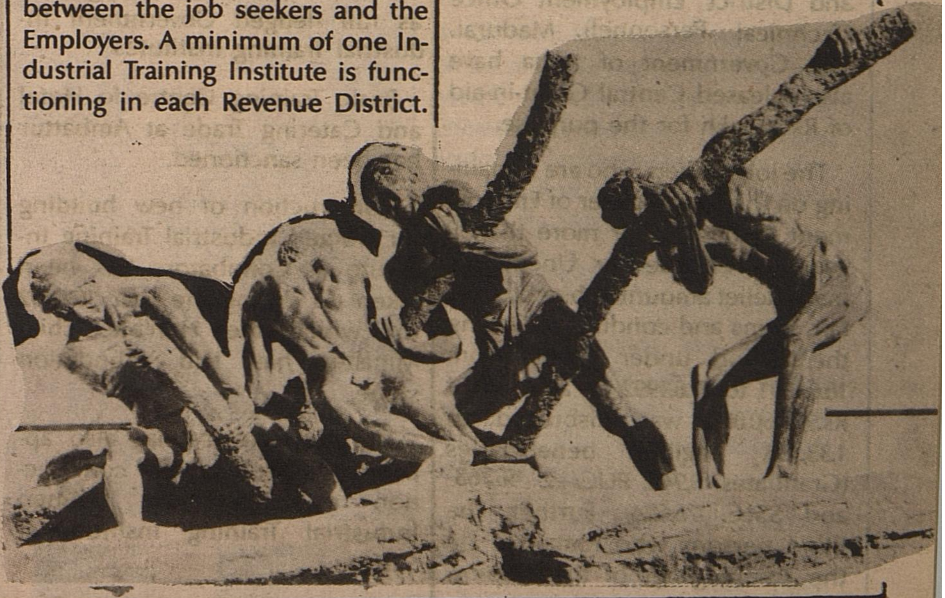
The Department of Employment and Training consists of Employment and Training Wings which function under the overall control of a Director. There are 42 Employment Offices (including Sub Employment Offices and Special Employment Offices) functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Employment Offices Act as a link between the job seekers and the Employers. A minimum of one Industrial Training Institute is functioning in each Revenue District. Training skills are imparted both under Technical and non-technical trades in the Industrial Training Institutes for the students.

Four Special Cells for Physically Handicapped candidates have been set up by Government specially to look after the placement of handicapped persons in the following places, in addition to existing nine such Special Cells functioning in other Districts.

1. Vellore
2. Erode
3. Uthagamandalam
4. Tuticorin

Training to 5 Scheduled candidates has been given in Institute of Cost and Work Accountants of India in order to better their prospects in the matter of employment, promotion etc., in the field of Cost Accountancy and Management. Government has sanctioned a scheme for giving training to Scheduled Caste unemployed Industrial Training Institute certificate holders with National Apprenticeship Certificate in Industrial Units.

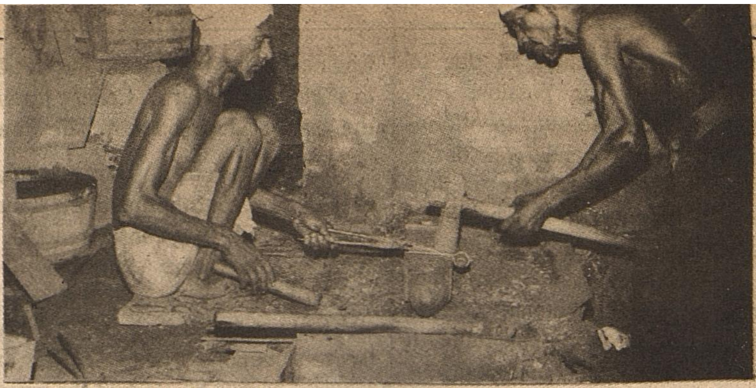
Besides, so far 4,228 Scheduled Caste candidates have been given pre-recruitment training through the efforts of this department for appearing for various competitive



examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, Banking Service Commission Recruitment Board, Railway Recruitment Board etc. during 1991-92 for a period not exceeding 30 days.

A scheme for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu is under implementation by the Directorate of Employment and Training with Central assistance. The total outlay for the scheme is Rs.17.33 lakh. Of this, the State share is Rs.13.65 lakh and the Central share is Rs.3.68 lakh. The Employment Exchanges at Adyar, Anna Nagar, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichy are covered under the scheme. All Employment Exchange functions are being done through computer in District Employment Office, Adyar. Parallel computerised functioning has started in a phased manner in District Employment Office, Anna Nagar. At District Employment Office, Trichy and District Employment Office, Coimbatore the work is in progress in a phased manner. Besides, Government has sanctioned Rs.4.96 lakh for computerising the Employment Exchange operations in the Employment Offices Madurai, Vellore Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, District Employment Office (Technical Personnel) Madras and District Employment Office (Technical Personnel), Madurai. The Government of India have also released Central Grant-in-aid of Rs.20 lakh for the purpose.

The job seekers who are remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for more than 5 years are eligible for Unemployment Relief amount subject to certain terms and conditions. During the period under report from 16.6.1991 to 11.6.1992 an amount of Rs.9,19,60,000 was disbursed to 1,33,338 eligible beneficiaries (Graduates- 9,946, PUC/+2 - 46,768 and SSLC -76,624). Further, the Blind persons who remained on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges for atleast one year are eligible to get Unemployment Relief subject to certain terms and conditions. During the period under report, an amount of Rs.12,72,950 was disbursed to 1,124 blind persons (Graduates 57, PUC/+2 - 83 and SSLC/Below Matric - 984).



During the year 1991-92, out of the total number of candidates plced in employment (29,661) through the Employment Exchange in Tamil Nadu, more than 30% are women candidates (10,655). A total 1,104 Physically Handicapped persons were also placed in employment.

Training Wing

The Rural Basic Service Centre at Tenkasi and Ambasamudram which were under the control of Industries and Commerce Department were transferred under the control of this Department and these two centres were upgraded as full fledged Government Industrial Training Institutes.

Basic Training Centre fo Hotel and Catering Trade at Ambattur has been sanctioned.

Construction of new building for women Industrial Training Institute at Coimbatore has been taken up during the year 1991-92 for which the Hon'ble Chief Minister has laid foundation stone.

The Government has also approved the scheme for construction of Hostel for Women Industrial Training Institute at Salem.

Plastic Processing Trade has been sanctioned for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates at Madurai and Coimbatore with the financial assistance from TAHDCO.

A new building has been constructed for women Industrial Training Institute at Guindy.

Basic Training Centre has been opened for Chemical Trades at Ranipet.

Introduction of new Trade in the existing Industrial Training Institutes at Arakonam, Theni, Nagercoil and on Dharapuram and contruction of additional workshops for these four Industrial Training Institutes have been sanctioned.

Under 'Evening Class Scheme for Industrial Workers', 1,925 Industrial workers were benefitted during the year.

Under 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment' Scheme (TRYSEM) 374 Rural Youth have been equipped with skill and Technology to get themselves employed.

'THADCO' Scheme is started exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates only. Under this scheme 101 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Trainees benefitted during the year.

Under 'Nehru Rozgar Yojana Scheme' 488 urban unemployed and under employed poor benefitted. ●

DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture
Thiru Ku. Pa. Krishnan

During the one year rule of Hon'ble Doctor Puratchi Thalaivi, Department of Agriculture has recognised Agricultural production and Welfare of the Farmers as two important entities. This Government has successfully implemented various Agricultural Programmes for increasing the productivity of Crops with the ultimate objective of eradicating poverty, improving the economic standards of farmers and enchancing the status of the down trodden.

The assumption of charge by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has synchronised with the commencement of seasonal agricultural activities in the State. The Farming Community in Tamil Nadu has sincerely adopted the advice given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and also fully availed the useful subsidies provided by the Government.

★ Rice Production in the State has reached a historical figure of 71.07 lakh Metric Tonnes during the year. This is a matter of pride to all concerned. Total Food Production has gone upto 90.70 lakh Metric Tonnes.

★ Oilseed Production has touched an all time higher of 14.87 lakh Metric Tonnes. To enhance Oilseed Production, Drip and Sprinkler equipments were supplied to farmers with a total subsidy of Rs.23.82 lakh.

Sugarcane Production has gone upto 245 lakh Metric Tonnes.

★ As promised in the Election Manifesto, 5,000 Ha. of fallow lands were brought under cultivation in eigth Districts at a total cost of Rs.75 lakh.

★ To promote Palm Oil Production in Tamil Nadu, Massive planting of Oil Palms has been

proposed at a total cost of Rs.28.80 crore. Oilpalm seeds have been produced at a cost of Rs.1.07 crore and Nursery Programme is in progress.

★ To inculcate enthusiasm among farmers, and to enhance productivity, 'Crop Yield Competition' Programme has been introduced, resulting in a grand success. At State level for Paddy, First prize of Rs.50,000 and a Second Prize of Rs.25,000 has been declared, At District level, First Prize of Rs.5,000 and a Second Prize of Rs.3,000 has been awarded. With the introduction of this Programme, per ha. production of paddy has gone upto 6 Metric Tonnes from 5 Metric Tonnes. Area under cultivation of Paddy during this year is 23 lakh ha.

★ An allocation of Rs.10 crore has been made this year for implementing Tamil Nadu Programme of Agricultural Development.

★ For the Crops which were affected by the floods and cyclone during November 1991, Seeds, Fertilizers and Plant Protection Chemicals were supplied free of cost with a total financial allocation of Rs.10 crore. It is to be remembered with pride, that Agricultural Subsidies of this magnitude has not been provided in any State at any time.

★ To compensate the increase in fertilizer prices and to supply fertilizers to Small and Marginal Farmers at Pre-Budget prices, a financial allocation of Rs.53.973 crore was obtained from Government of India and fertilizers distributed at subsidised rates.

★ Recognising the increase demand for Bio-Fertilizers, the Biofertilizer Laboratory at Cuddalore was strengthened at a total cost of Rs.13.5 lakh and the annual production of the Centre was enhanced to 15 lakh packets from the existing 10 lakh packets.

★ 'National Watershed Development Programme' was implemented in 84 Blocks in 14 Districts. Development activities are to be taken up in 89,025 ha. with a total allocation of Rs.35.61 crore. A sum of Rs.80 lakh has been spent during the current year.

'To Acquire Degrees and to enact Acts have become the rights of Women in the World'

The Dream of Great Poet Bharathi has become true. 'Navarathna Scheme" introduced by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi have started giving fantastic results. For enhancing production and for emancipation of the farmers in Tamil Nadu, 21 New Programmes have been introduced. The revolutionary Programmes of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi have started reaching the farmers and are yielding quick results. ●

ROLE OF HOUSING SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU

Housing Constitutes one of the basic needs of the people next only in importance to food and clothing. The Government of Tamil Nadu wedded to the concepts of a Welfare State, have been fully conscious of the housing problem in the State and has been taking earnest and concerted efforts to relieve the shortage. They have no hesitation to make liberal investment to ensure housing facilities to all, especially the poor, and economically weaker sections.

The Housing and Urban Development Department monitors the Housing, both Rural and Urban Housing, Slum Clearance and Improvement and Urban Development activities in the State and has under its charge, the following functional departments.

1. Tamil Nadu Housing Board
2. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
3. Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Hg).

Performance high lighting the achievements of these departments during the year 1991-92 are:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board caters to the requirements of housing for various income groups with a special emphasis on providing serviced plots and houses and houses for Economically Weaker Section of the society.

Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Development

Thiru. T.M. Selvaganapathy

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme is meant for the benefit of households whose annual income is in the range of Rs.12,601 to Rs.26,400. The ceiling cost per dwelling unit provided is Rs.50,000 T.N.H.B. constructed 9,287 dwelling units (plot and houses) during 1991-92.

Middle Income and Higher Income Group Housing Schemes

The M.I.G. Scheme is for those households whose annual income is between Rs.26,401 and Rs.44,000. The ceiling cost per house is put at Rs.1,75,000 for the M.I.G. category.

The H.I.G. Scheme is for those households whose annual income is above Rs.44,400. T.N.H.B. constructed 4,952 units (Plots, Flats, Houses) under M.I.G. and H.I.G. categories during 1991-92.

Small and Medium Towns Housing Scheme

The Government have launched a special programme of constructing houses in all the small and medium towns of this state. For the first Phase 77 towns were identified. Construction of 1,230 Houses costing Rs.1,042 lakh have been started in 7 towns. Construction of 2,126 houses costing Rs.1,555 lakh will be started soon in 6 more towns. In the remaining towns lands are being identified and the work will commence at the earliest.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing a massive 'sites and services scheme' to provide 70,000 serviced sites at a cost of Rs.246.41 crore in 10 major cities/towns viz., Madras, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore, Erode, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Tiruppur on an extent of 967 Hectares. The project period is from October 1988 to March 1995.

So far, 24 schemes have been cleared by International Development Agency and are in progress. Six schemes were completed by 31.3.91. Formulations are in progress for another 4 schemes. It is proposed to generate another 8,000 serviced plots with the available savings, thus making 78,000 units within the same project cost. Rs.3,281 lakh was spent and 16,000 serviced plots were created during 1991-92.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme

This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation at the state capital, districts and revenue divisional head quarters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board implements this scheme on behalf of the Government and also maintains these properties. Tamil Nadu Housing Board constructed 520 flats during 1991-92.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board had been acquiring lands in all the important towns in Tamil Nadu. The Government have now issued orders authorising, the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer of Housing Board to negotiate with the land owners wherever possible. To fix the price, the subject is placed before the Committee headed by District Collector for consideration and approval. The Government has also ordered the District Collector to be the Chairman, the Deputy Director (Town and Country Planning) and the Executive Engineer, (Tamil Nadu Housing Board) as members of the Committee. The Board expects to hasten lands procurement, through private negotiations; however for acquiring lands in metropolitan areas land acquisition process may have to continue.

Achievements in a Nutshell

It can be observed that 23,170 physical units were created at a total cost of Rs.116.50 crore during 1991-92.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

The Policy of the Government is to clear and improve the slums and to provide shelter to the slum dwellers. The above policy of the Government is implemented by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board set up in 1971.

In order to translate the above policy into concrete programmes the follwing schemes are im-

plemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Bord.

Slum Clearance Scheme

This is a welfare scheme formulated by the Government for clearing slums and construction of multistoreyed tenements thereon. The tenements so constructed are allotted to the people who were residing previously in these slums.

Under this scheme, 2,666 slum tenements were constructed at a cost of Rs.10.38 crore for the slum dwellers in Madras and other towns.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

This programme envisages insite improvement in the existing slums with provision of basic services like roads, watersupply, drains sanitation, street light, community facilities etc. It is one of the components of TNUDP which was introduced with World Bank assistance to cover Madras and nine other important towns of the State viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Vellore, Erode, Tiruppur, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.

Under this scheme 12,264 families living in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Vellore, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Erode and Salem were provided basic infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rs.3.50 crore.

Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme

It seeks to improve general environment of unhygenic slums through provision of public fountain to serve drinking water, public convenience, street lights, roads etc., at an average cost of Rs.1,500 per family. This amount is provided by the Government as grant. This scheme is generally implemented in the slum areas in non TNUDP towns.

Under this scheme basic amenities such as Roads, drinking water supply, Street lights have been provided to cover 10,000 families at a cost of Rs.1.50 crore for the slum dwellers in other towns.

Pavement Dwellers Housing Scheme

This is a scheme intended to shift the pavement dwellers in Madras City to different places within the Madras Metropolitan Area and to provide serviced plots with core house to each family. This scheme is being implemented with grants from the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu and loan from HUDCO.

Under the schemes, plotted developments with core houses were provided to 1,542 families at a cost of Rs.0.34 crore. In addition, training facilities are imparted in productive skills to 1911 slum youths at a cost of Rs.0.31 crore.

Cash Loan Scheme

This scheme envisages provision of Rs.8,000 as loan assistance to slum families for construction of houses by themselves. The loan is given in 3 stages.

Cash loan amounting of Rs.3.04 crore has been disbursed to 3,715 families under the scheme.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Under this programme, house upgradation loan of Rs.4,150 is issued to each family, which includes a grant of Rs.800 from the Government of India and Rs.200 from the Government of Tamil Nadu and a loan of Rs.3,150 from HUDCO. This upgradation loan is repayable in each monthly instalments spread over to 10 years.

Under the scheme, House upgradation loan of Rs.2.02 crore has been distributed to 4,776 families.

Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the flood affected areas in Madras City on 16.11.91. The Chief Minister directed that all low-lying areas in Madras City should be identified and steps should be taken to construct adequate number of tenements for the benefit of the residents by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has proposed to take up construction of 15,000 tenements in a phased manner at a total cost of Rs.82.135 crore with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.69.813 crore and State Government grant of Rs.12.323 crore.

It is also proposed to carry out repairs to the tenements at a cost of Rs.4 crore with HUDCO loan assistance.

Housing Co-operatives

Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Housing) is the administrative Head of the Department in respect of Housing Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. This department is implementing the Plan Scheme namely, the Rural Housing Scheme through Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation at State level and Primary Cooperative Societies at field level.

Rural Housing Scheme

The Rural Housing Scheme is being implemented from the year 1978-79 by the State Government for providing financial assistance for the construction of houses to the persons living in rural areas classified as economically Weaker Section. To implement the scheme, 165 Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies are functioning at the rate of one society for each taluk (except Madras District)

During the year 1991-92, Government have fixed a target of 30,000 houses under Rural Housing Scheme with a subsidy of Rs.450 lakh from State Government at the rate of Rs.1,500 per unit.

Under the Rural Housing

Scheme 30,000 houses have been completed through Housing Cooperatives during the year 1991-92. The entire target of 30,000 houses have been achieved in the past one year.

Implementation of LIG and MIG Schemes in rural areas through Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies.

In addition to the plan schemes for providing financial assistance for construction of 30,000 houses in rural areas, the Taluk Cooperative Housing Societies are also advancing loan for construction of houses by LIG and MIG categories of people from 1989-90 onwards. For this purpose the Housing Federation is obtaining financial assistance from HUDCO. During the year 1991-92, 1,504 houses were constructed under LIG and a loan of Rs.494 lakh was disbursed. Similarly 1,789 MIG houses were constructed and a loan of Rs.952 lakh was disbursed.

Urban Housing Scheme

The Urban Housing Scheme is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation through urban cooperative housing societies in almost all the Municipal areas and major Panchayats of our State. Members who own unencumbered house sites are eligible to get loan for construction of houses from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh in Municipal Corporation area and from Rs.80,000 to Rs.1,00,000 in peripheral areas of Corporation and Municipalities. Under the scheme 9,057 houses were constructed by the members of the urban housing societies during the year 1991-92 with a financial assistance of Rs.111 crore as against Rs.101 crore during the previous year.

State House Upgradaton scheme for Rural Areas (SHUPRA)

An unique scheme for the first time in the whole of India called Shelter Upgradation in Rural Areas (SHUPRA) was launched during the year 1991-92 by the Government for upgradation of houses by E.W.S. living in rural areas under the following pattern of assistance:

Hudco loan	...	Rs.2,000
Subsidy	...	Rs. 500
Beneficiary's contribution	...	Rs. 500
Total	...	Rs.3,000

Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided to EWS living in rural areas for upgradation of their houses such as changing of thatched roof into tiled roof, strengthening of walls and provision of sanitary and water supply facilities.

To startwith during the year 1991-92 Government have provided Rs.50 lakh towards subsidy for upgradation of 10,000 houses. Accordingly 10,000 beneficiaries have been selected and the physical achievement under this scheme will be made as spill over during the current financial year (i.e. 1992-93).

During the year 1991-92 a total number of 50,484 houses were constructed with a total outlay of Rs.120.81 crore as against 43,554 houses constructed with a total outlay of Rs.108.47 crore during the previous year 1990-91.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

Among all States in India, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of urban centres. It has 434 urban Centres. Of them 21 have a population of over 1 lakh, of these Madras Metropolitan area and 4 urban centres of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem with the population of 2.9 million alone account for 40% of the total urban population. Therefore special efforts have to be pursued to regulate these urban centres and discourge people migrating from rural areas.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is following a sound urbanisation policy and achieve these objectives through well equipped planning authorities. These authorities prepare statutory plans under Town and Country Planning Act to regulate developments not only in metropolis but also in rural areas. The Town and Country Planning Department and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority monitor these developments as indicated below:

Town and Country Planning

Statutory Plans

In regard to the Statutory Plans the Town and Country Planning Department in the last one year has submitted 11 Master Plans to the Government for consent/approval.

The Government have accorded consent/approval in respect of 6 Towns and the rest are under their processing.

The Town and Country Planning Department has prepared and accorded consent for 23 Detailed Development Plans covering various towns in the State and accorded final approval for 17 Detailed Development Plans in verious towns.

Development Activities

The Department processes two types of projects for rendering financial assistance to the urban local bodies in the State namely Centrlly Sponsored Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns and Integrated Urban Development Projects. Under the Centrally sponsored IDSMT 15 projects costing Rs.277.68 lakh have been completed during the year and works on 11 projects costing Rs.238.70 lakh have been commenced during the year. During the year Rs.235.93 lakh were released to local bodies for these projects. Under the State IUDP 40 projects costing Rs.606.75 lakh have been completed and brought to beneficial use during the year and works on 16 projects costing Rs.296.82 lakh have been commenced during the year. Actual amount released to local bodies for implementation of IUDP Schemes during the year was Rs.466.64 lakh.

Advisory Plans

During the past one year the Department has approved 570 layouts involving 61,758 plots.

Other Functions

The Department has adopted the modern technology of using aerial photographs and satellite imageries for the preparation of Development Plans. Photographs for 6 towns and the hill station of Uthagamandalam have been obtained and are being used for the preparation of Development Plan. For optimising the potential of using techniques a massive programme of training the Officers and staff is being launched.

On the conservation of the eco system and heritage towns the department has moved forward to frame a set of zoning regulations as part of Kodaikanal Master Plan to ensure the preservation of ecology. These regulations will be replicated in other towns like Uthagamandalam, Coonoor, Valparai and Yercaud. The department has also cleared a number of projects for funding under Centrally sponsored IDSMT in the heritage towns of Mamallapuram.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority

Statutory Functions

A special drive to reduce the pendency in Planning Permission Applications in MMDA was carried out in January and February, 1992. Further to speed up the processing of Planning Permission Applications, the 'Channel System' has been introduced from March 1992. In this system, the Planning Permission Applications are processed quickly to reduce delays.

The Government is considering amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 on the following.

To levy, compounding/regularisation fee for giving exemptions/relaxations for unauthorised and deviated constructions. It is proposed to collect the equivalent land value of the total floor area violated or deviated.

To amend the Electricity Act and MMWSSB Act to enable the authorities to deny the supply of electricity/water supply to unauthorised/deviated buildings.

Several amendments to the Development Control Rules are under consideration by Government to make it easier for ordinary people to construct their houses and very stringent for developers who violate the Development Control Rules and to make unauthorised developments not profitable.

Second Master Plan for MMDA

The First Master Plan for MMDA was prepared for 1975-1991. Presently MMDA has taken up preparation of Second Master Plan (1991-2011).

Area Development Projects/Special Projects

Maraimalai Nagar New Town

This new town project to accommodate an ultimate population of 1 lakh over a period of 20 years was commenced in 1976. Estimated cost of project is Rs.31 crore. So far 1,445 serviced plots have been developed and 2,704 ready built houses have been completed.

Manali New Town

This new town project to accommodate an ultimate population of 75,000 was commenced in 1976. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.32 crore. 8,724 serviced plots have been developed and 1,760 ready built houses have been completed.

Koyambedu Wholesale Marketing Complex

In order to provide a modern and spacious market for the wholesale trade in perishable, foodgrains and textiles and to decongest the city centre, the Koyambedu Wholesale Market Complex is developed by MMDA

at an estimated cost of Rs.50.4 crore. In perishable market 2,229 shops have been structurally completed. Finishing works in Flower market for 456 shops has been completed. Construction of 1,381 shops in vegetable market are in progress.

Sathangadu Iron and Steel Market

For the wholesale trade in Iron and Steel a new market with all amenities and modern facilities is being organised at Sathangadu to the north of the city. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.17 crore. Work has been completed and project was inaugurated in March 1991. During the last year 484 developed plots have been handed over to the allottees.

Bus and Truck Terminal at Madhavaram

In order to relieve the traffic congestion within the city, it is proposed to organise Bus and Truck Terminals along the three major traffic Corridors radiating out of the City. Work on Madhavaram terminal has been taken up during 1988. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.6 crore. The work in this project is almost completed. 185 open developed plots have been allotted to the truck operators. Out of 27 built space 25 have been allotted.

Land Assembly and Development along IRR (New Scheme)

MMDA proposes to develop a Land Assembly and Development Project over 535 acres along the northern segment of the Inner Ring Road in order to prevent speculative exploitation of lands adjoining the IRR by developers and to have organised urban development. This is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.30 crore.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) (MMA) - World Bank Assisted

MMDA co-ordinates the projects in the MMA under the TNUDP. The total outlay for TNUDP is Rs.632 crore and MMA's share is Rs.354 crore. Implementation of the project commenced in 1988 and is scheduled to be completed by 1994. This project has six major components.

Sites and Services (LAND) - TNHB

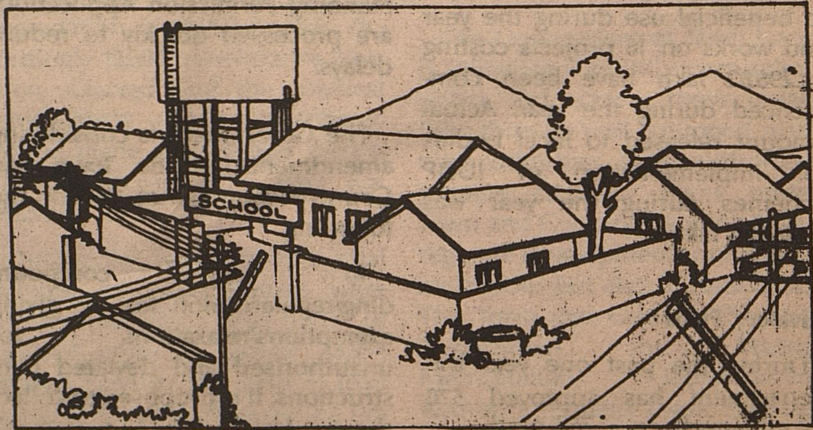
This consists of development of core housing and commuity facilities and provision of shelter loans for 35,000 sites at a cost of Rs.138.48 crore. During the past year, work was carried out in 9 schemes with 6,251 plots at a cost of Rs. 12.4 crore. So far Rs.42.04 crore has been spent for 22,653 sites.

Guided Urban Development (GUD) - MMDA

To reduce delays in land acquisition and to act as facilitator for land development, MMDA is undertaking this pilot projects for Guided Urban Development on public/private partnership basis. Under this scheme MMDA would help private developers to develop the lands and purchase a portion of the developed plots for allotment to EWS and LIG families. The exemption from the Urban Land Ceiling Act is given as incentive for private developers to come under this scheme. About 10,000 plots are proposed to be developed at a cost of Rs.13.5 crore.

Slum Improvement (SIP) - TNSCB

This consists of construction of on and off site infrastructure, provision of tenure and community facilities for 45,000 EWS households at a cost of Rs.28.78 crore. During the past year 5,142 households were covered at a cost of Rs.1.65 crore. Totally 17,338



households have been covered at a cost of Rs.7.25 crore.

Road Projects (TRAMP) - DHRW)

This consists of traffic management and improvement of roads, bridges, signals and pedestrain facilities at a cost of Rs.45.30 crore. During the past year Rs.7.32crore was spent and total ependiture so far is Rs.14.76 crore. Widening of IRR and various bridges within the city and procurement of equipment for traffic police are to be done under the component.

Eight Works are under execution by Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW). Action for procurement of equipment at a cost of Rs.89 lakh is pursued by Police Department.

An Accident Management and Emergency Medical Service programme has been taken up and Hospital blocks are under construction.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC)

This consists of provision of 1000 buses and related civil works and equipment including depots, terminals, major workshop and passenger shelters at a cost of Rs.58.80 crore.

So far 645 buses have been put on road. Civil works relating to depot/terminals are under way. Expenditure in last year was Rs.7.45 crore.

Municipal Urban Development Fund (MUDF) - Local Bodies

This consists of providing finance (Loan/Grant) to local bodies for equipment and civil works maintenance, and delivery of services and remunerative enterprises. Outlay is Rs.70 crore. Financial Assistance has been provided for 36 schemes.

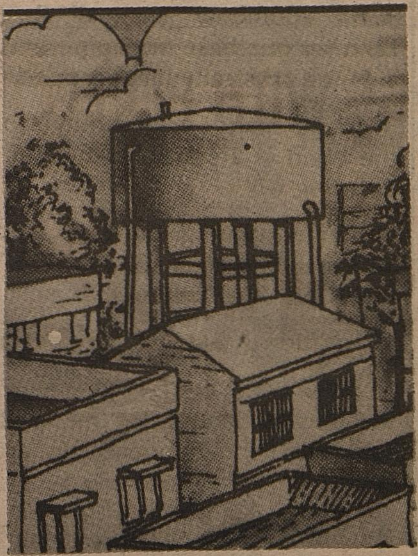
During the past year Rs.2.38 crore was spent and total expenditure so far is Rs.5.09 crore.

Development of Adyar Creek Area

MMDA has been asked to develop 45 acres of land in Adyar Creek Area on Greenways Road. Plans are under preparation for developing Office Complex, Bus Terminals and Recreational facilities.

Sustainable City Programme

Madras City has been selected as one of the two cities in Asia under this programme launched by UNCHS (Habitat). This Programme gives technical assistance



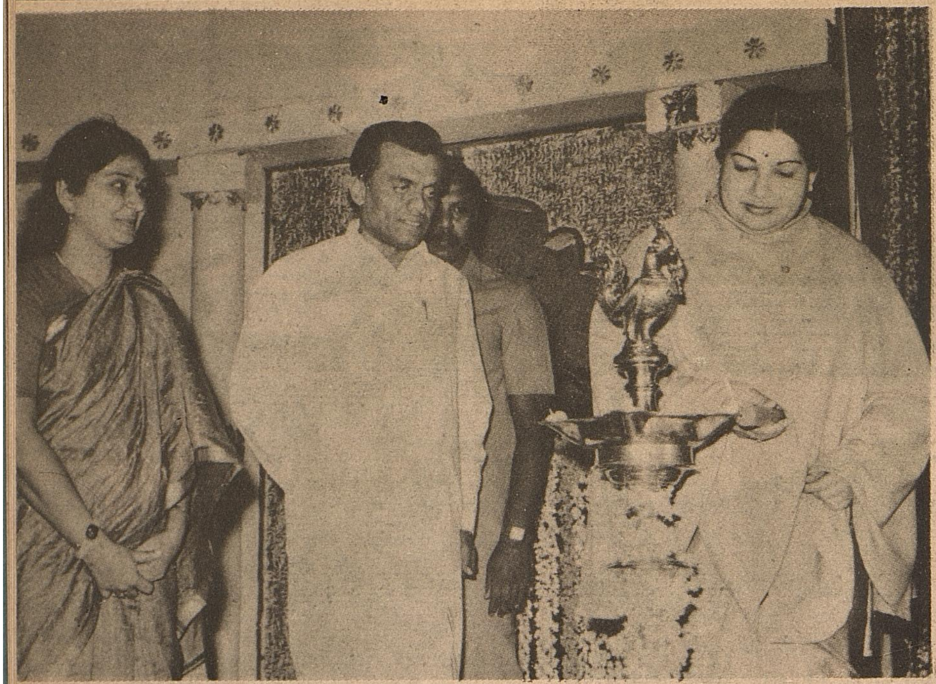
to ensure that development of the city taken place without degradation of environment and to strengthen the management capacities of the local institutions. UNDP assistance is likely to be available for projects taken under this programme. The programme is likely to be launched shortly.

Citynet

Madras has been included as one of the Cities in the CITYNET Programme - a regional network of local authorities in the Asia Pacific Region with Headquarters in Yokahama, Japan. This programme provides for dissemination of information relating to Urban Management of the Cities in Asia Pacific Region.

Local Authority Assistance Programme(LAP)

MMDA assists local authorities within the MMA for supplementing the capital cost for improving their infrastructure facilties such as link roads, watersupply, parks, burial grounds, garbage removal, etc. The development charges collected by MMDA is utilised for this purpose. Rs.5 lakh was spent for this purpose during 1991-92.



allowance to the blind by Rs.50.

★ Operation Polio programme to be geared up to cover more areas.

★ Chief Minister's award to encourage employment opportunity for the physically handicapped.

Children's Welfare

★ Expansion of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project to four more districts.

★ Investment of Rs.4 crore for the welfare of 20,000 female children.

★ Food charges increased for the children in orphanages.

★ New vessels procured for Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.

Nutritious Meal Scheme at a cost of Rs.2 crores.

★ Special Scheme for Renovation of Nutrition Meal Centres and Construction of New Centres.

★ To increase protein content for Children, addition of Soya in nutritious meal.

★ Establishment of Libraries in orphanages and conducting yoga classes for children.

Women's Welfare

★ Self employment opportunity

SOCIAL WELFARE THE HALLMARKS OF PERFORMANCE IN ONE YEAR

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare
Tmt. R. Indira Kumari

Welfare of the Handicapped

★ A separate directorate to exclusively cater to the welfare of

physically handicapped.

★ An additional grant of Rs.35 Lakh for purchase of equipments/ aids for physically handicapped.

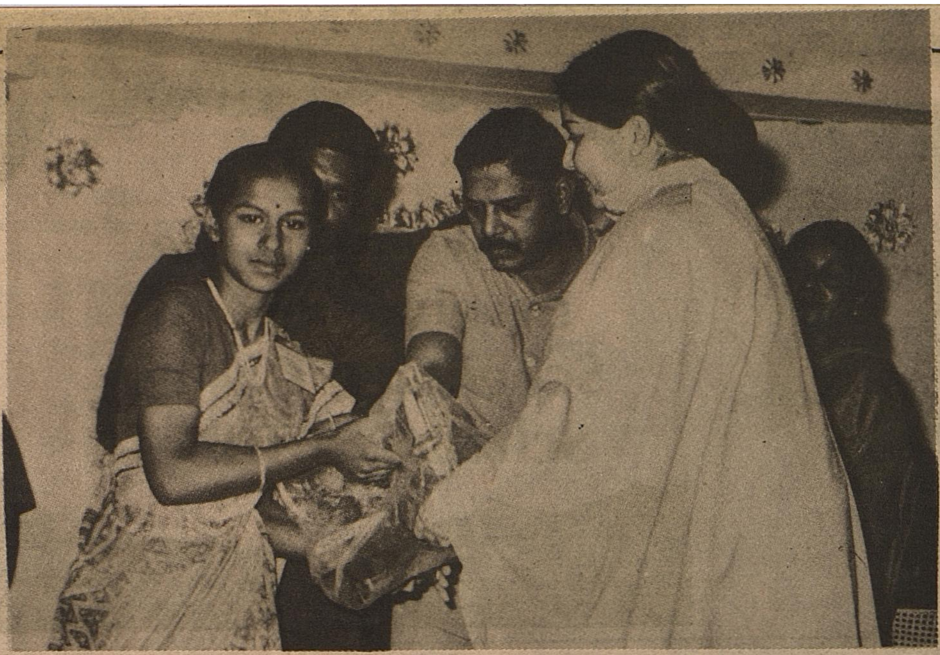
★ Employment opportunity for the blind at a salary of Rs.800 for recaning work.

★ Braille printing machine at a cost of Rs.11 Lakh at The School for the Blind, Poonamalee.

★ Additional teachers for special schools.

★ Radio for Schools for the Blind; Television for Schools for the Deaf.

★ Increase of unemployment



for 1 Lakh women under Integrated Women Development Programme.

★ A new scheme at a cost of Rs.15 crore towards self employment of 20,000 women in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts.

★ Opening additional working Women's Hostels.

★ New scheme at a cost of Rs.10 Lakh for providing vocational training for women.

★ Increase in the grant to Rs.2,000 for the marriage of orphan girls.

★ Additional employment opportunity for women through weaving, food and tailoring cooperative societies.

★ Cash support to be increased to Rs.300 for pregnant and nursing mothers.

Welfare of the Aged:

★ Old age pension increased from Rs.50 to Rs.75.

★ Starting of Homes for aged.

★ New scheme to speed up sanction of Old age pension by block sanction to districts.

★ Re-introduction of weekly one kilo free rice scheme for old age pensioners. ●

New era in the development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare,
Thiru M. Anandan

The efforts to improve the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu socially and economically have been continued by successive Governments and yet the Present Government under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister is marching stead fastly to reach the ultimate goal of creating a equaliterian society within a definite time frame. This determination helps in translating the policies of the Government in to the realities by breaking the barriers like paucity of funds etc. Therefore the Adi Dravidars and Tribals have new hope and feel secure in the hands of the present Government.

The State of Tamil Nadu has a total Adi-Dravidars population of 88.89 lakh and a Scheduled Tribes population of 5.20 lakh constituting 19.32 of the total population. These people though from the backbone of the care sector viz. the agriculture by supplying the required labour force, live in poverty, illiteracy and unhealthy atmosphere. A society could find permanent solution to its problem only through education which will take them to prosperity. Realising the fact, the Government assigns top priority for promoting education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and takes steps to provide a really qualitative education too. Though the work in the area has started long back a qualitative torch has been given in the regime of the present Government. The Government is maintaining 1,222 schools mainly for the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes children which includes 215 residential schools for tribal children in hilly and forest areas. Supply of free text book, note books, uniform and free boarding and lodging to the inmates of the residential schools are the special features of these schools. About 2.60 lakh of children are benefitted by these institutions.

An atmosphere of illiteracy and wanting is working as a distracting force for the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to educate the wards. To help them, the Government is maintaining 902 hostels for the benefit of 67,000 students of various stages of study. Here also everything is provided to them free of cost. During 1991-92, the Government opened 40 new hostels in places where there was demand and augumented the existing capacity of the hostels by 1000 seats to accommodate more students.

Despite measures like appointment of part-time tutors etc, the results produced by these institutions were unsatisfactory. This Government thought that the quality of education provided by these institutions and the performance of the students should be improved. Realising the urgency and the need, additional subject specialist teachers were appointed. Lab facilities and teaching aids were provided, additional class rooms were put up to make teaching and learning more interesting. Two more steps which deserve a special mention here are:-

Printing and distribution of important Question and Answer books and conducting of common examination on the lines of Public examinations and evaluating these papers in the centralised fashion.

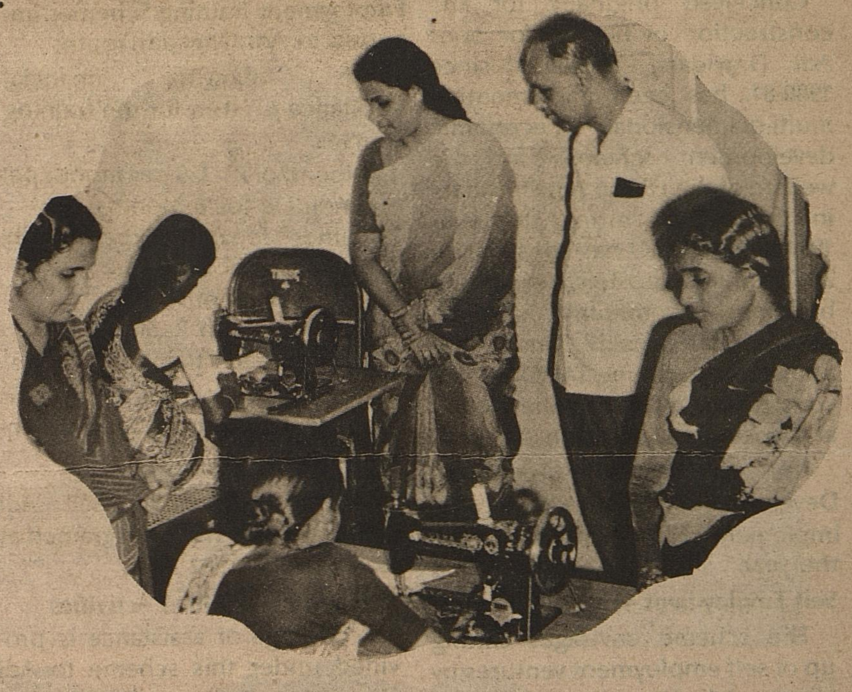
These two steps have gone a long way in building confidence in the young minds and boosting the results from 38% to 59%.

Providing monetary support to the students to pursue education another important step in the direction more than 10 lakh of students studying in General

schools were supplied with note books free of cost. Students in Standards IX and X in General schools are supplied with text books also. The scheme of reimbursement of special fee, examinations fee and sanction of boarding and lodging charges to the hostellers covered about 6 lakh of students. More than 1.12 lakh of students who prosecute higher studies were sanctioned scholarship at an expenditure of Rs.11.44 crore. This coverage has exceeded the coverage of previous year by 24%.

In a multi pronged approach the economic development of Adi-Dravidars also receive attention. Assisting farmers purchase plough bulls, agricultural implements bringing them into Co-operative Milk Societies fold, distribution of sewing machine, Iron Boxes free of cost to rural artisans are the activities in this area. With the Special Central Assistance released by the Government of India, the expertise available with the various sectoral departments, new avenues of employments are opened to the Adi-Dravidars. The avenues include increasing the agricultural productions by employing modern agricultural farming, sheep/poultry rearing, development of sericulture, weaving, village industries like soap, farm product making coir twisting brick making etc. to mention a few. Besides provision of providing financial assistance for self employment projects training is also provided. The educated youth are trained in computer programme, Nursing assistance hospital managements, Aircraft maintainance, Automoble Engineering two Wheeler mechanism, Marine Radio operators, Telex Telephone Operators, heavy vehicle driving etc. for brightening their chances of employment.

To put an end to the problems of finding need money for raising



loans from the banks, the seed money (up to 25% of the proposed cost) is also provided by the TAHDCO. For all the above economic development measures during 1991- 92, 22.52 crore have been spent.

Provison of infrastructure facilities to the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe Colonies are given due priority. Provision of drinking water, link road, street lights, hut lights, schooling facilities are taken care by the respective agency of Government. During 1991-92, 1,418 Adi-Dravidar colonies were provided with drinking water facilities, 27,015 huts with single lights.

The two new strategies for improving the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes introduced by the Government of India viz the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are in implementation in Tamil Nadu. Under these two strategies sectoral departments should earmark a percentage of their outlay to the abound development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and implement the schemes.

During 1991-92 against the budget provision of Rs.102 crore a sum of Rs.130 crore was spent, exceeding the original outlay by Rs.28 crore. Totally during 1991-92, 130 crore was spent for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes by mobilising the resources of all the Departments.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced a new 10 point programme for socio- economic development for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within a definite frame. All the above programmes have generated immense activities in the field level and there is visible progress in the life of the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. These efforts will be continued till the goals of the Government are achieved.

TAHDCO

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd., (TAHDCO) registered under the Companies Act 1956, has started functioning from 15.2.1974.

Conceived originally for the construction of houses for poor Adi Dravidars, TAHDCO since 1980-81, has been implementing multi-diamensional economic development schemes for the welfare of the Hindu Adi Dravidars in the State. During the year 1991-92, TAHDCO has constructed 20 students hostels, 8 school buildings, 10 community halls at a cost of Rs.451 lakh. Under the Million well scheme TAHDCO has constructed 268 Jeevandhara wells at a cost of Rs.59.56 lakh.

The following Economic Development Schemes have been implemented by TAHDCO during the year.

Self Employment Scheme

The scheme envisages setting up of self employment ventures by Hindu Adi Dravidars so as to enable them to earn their living. Maximum unit cost under the scheme is Rs.10,000 of which 50% is given as subsidy and the balance amount is met out of bank loan. Assistance is given for setting up of Provision Stores, Petty Shops, Ready Made Garments etc.,

During the year 8000 Adi Dravidar beneficiaries have been assisted under the scheme at a total cost of Rs.400 lakh.

Self Employment Training Scheme

Self Employment Training is an integral part of the activities of TAHDCO. The Scheme envisages imparting training to Adi Dravidar Youth in the pattern of Trysem for a period of 6 months to enable them to seek self employment with the financial assistance provided by financial institutions. School drop outs besides qualified youths get the benefit under this scheme. Radio and TV mechanism, Carpentary Synthetic Gem Cutting, and Polishing, Welding, Electrician, Plumbing turning, Computer, Two Wheeler and Four Wheeler mechanism, Electric Motor Rewinding, Tailoring etc. are some of the Self Employment Training Schemes imparted to Adi Dravidar Youth.

The following financial assistance is given for the training courses.

1. Stipend of Rs.250 per month per candidate for 6 months.
2. Trainer's fee of Rs.75 per month.
3. Raw material cost of Rs.25 per month
4. Tool-kits worth Rs.500 is also given to each trainee.

The entire cost of training is given as subsidy from Special Central Assistance.

During the year 2,307 Adi Dravidar Youth has been trained at a cost of Rs.59.982 lakh.

Agricultural & Allied Activities

A package of assistance is provided under this scheme to Adi Dravidar small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers with a view to augment agricultural production and productivity. TAHDCO has taken concerted efforts to alleviate the proverty experienced by Adi Dravidar farmers through the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering besides through its own District machinary.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings, Plant protection Chemicals, Agricultural implements are made at subsidised rates through the Department of Agriculture and Oil Seeds, Distribution of Milch Animals, Sheep Units, Calf-Rearing and Rabbit Rearing, Piggery, Poultry Schemes are implemented through the Department of Animal Husbandry.

TAHDCO has provided the following package of Special Central Assistance to Adi Dravidar farmers under this scheme during the year.

1. Filter Point and Artisan Wells.
2. Electric Motor with Centrifugal pumpsets.
3. Oil Engine with fittings.
4. Construction of pumproom
5. Pneumatic tyre cart with pair of bullocks.
6. Plough Bullocks (one pair)
7. Bullock Cart with pair of Bullocks.
8. Power Sprayer with one Cycle.
9. Supply of steel bunks trade cost.
10. Individual scheme on IRDP Pattern.

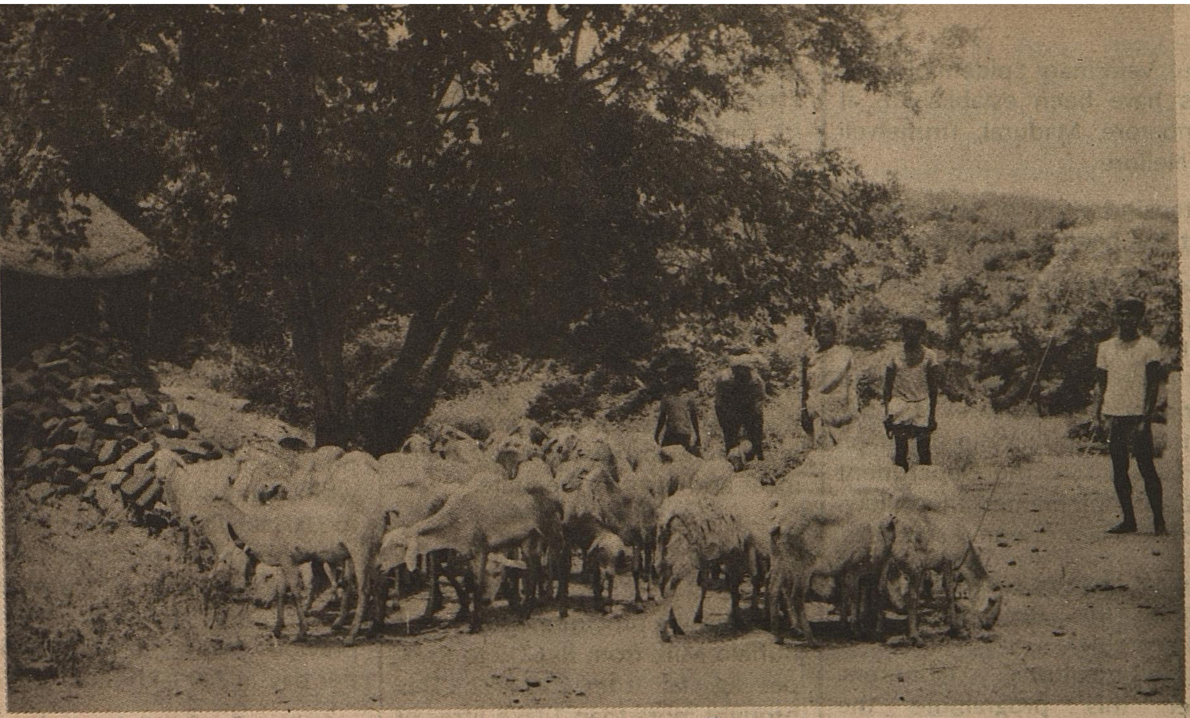
Petty Trade Scheme

This scheme envisages providing credit linked subsidy and margin money assistance to poor Adi Dravidars, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converted to Christianity for starting Petty Self Employment ventures. This assistance is provided at the rate of 50% subsidy, 25% Margin Money and the remaining 25% as Bank loan subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 per unit. During the year 540 beneficiaries have been assisted under this scheme.

Individual Entrepreneur Scheme

This is a novel scheme implemented by TAHDCO to create entrepreneurs among Adi Dravidars in this State. The scheme envisages providing of assets costing upto a maximum of Rs.5 lakh. TAHDCO provides financial assistance by way of subsidy of Rs.15,000 and Margin Money loan of a maximum of Rs.85,000 or 20% of the project cost whichever is less to each entrepreneur at 4% intrest repayable in 10 years. The scheme covers income generating economic activities such as Lorries, Mini Vans, Auto Rickshaws, Tractor with Trailers, Chemical Industries, Computer Centres, Gem Cutting Export Garments, Xerox, etc.,

TAHDCO is also implementing various economic development schemes through 22 Government and other Departments for the Welfare of Adi Dravidars in the State. During the year under various schemes a sum of 2,283 lakh has been spent for the benefit of 65,738 Adi Dravidars in the State. ●



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of Animal Husbandry is providing Veterinary assistance and Health cover to the Livestock and Poultry in the State and also providing assistance for breeding the Cows and Buffaloes in the State employing Artificial Insemination and using semen of elite exotic bulls. Aprt from regular development activities the Department of Animal Husbandry is also implementing various beneficiary oriented schemes for the welfare of the farmers.

The Government have sanctioned the following schemes for implementation during 1991-92.

Opening of 20 new Veterinary Dispensaries at a cost of Rs.20.55 lakh

Establishment of Saanen Goat Unit at District Livestock Farm Chettinad at a cost of Rs.10.56 lakh

Scheme for upgrading Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries into Clinician Centres at a cost of Rs.0.30 lakh

Establishment of Canine Rabies control Unit at Madurai at a cost of Rs.4.73 lakh.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.04 crore for implementation of the World Bank assisted Livestock Development Programme. The programme is implemented all over the State.

During 1991-92, the following items of work have been undertaken.

Three Frozen Semen Banks have been established at Coimbatore, Vellore and Madurai.

Frozen Semen Technology is extended to 234 Artificial Insemination centres.

500 Smaller sized Liquid Nitrogen containers have been supplied for commencing AI work in visiting sub-centres.

Fodder Development has been intensified and free supply of fodder seeds and fodder seedlings to farmers commenced.

Four Veterinary Epidemiological Units have been established, at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Nellore

Extension wing of the department has been strengthened.

The implementation of these programmes will help the Department in providing timely veterinary assistance and veterinary health cover to the livestock and poultry in the state. Apart from this, the Department has also implemented the following beneficiary oriented schemes.

Special Livestock Breeding Programme for the benefit of small/marginal farmers/Agricultural labourers. Under this programme the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.222 lakh for establishment of 1,050 sheep units, 3,500 calf rearing units and 25 piggery units. The scheme beneficiaries are provided with financial subsidy for establishing these units. A total of 4,575 farmer families will be benefitted by this programme.

Special Central Assistance Programme

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.65.07 lakh for establishing 1,550 sheep units in various parts of the State. The scheme is implementing exclusively for the benefit of farmers belonging to Hindu Adi-Dravidar community and scheme participant are provided with subsidy at 50 % of the Project cost. This programme will benefit 1,550 farmer families.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.60.12 lakh for establishing 135 small dairy units 155 sheep units, and for rearing 80 cross bred calves and establishing 200 small fodder plots. Apart from this, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.12 lakh for improving infrastructure at District Livestock Farm, Ooty at a total cost of Rs.12 lakh. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.9 lakh under Western Ghat Development Programme for purchase of Murrah Buffaloes for District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.

The implementation of these various programmes has helped the department in providing necessary assistance to farmers in increasing production of milk, meat and eggs in the State.

Dairy Development

Increasing procurement price of Buffalo Milk from Rs.67.15 to Rs.90 per kg. fat from 23.2.1992. This brought more than 1 lakh litres of Buffalo milk into Co-operative ambit.

Increasing cow milk procurement price from Rs.32.30 to Rs.36.15 per kg. total solids.

Daily average production of milk by primary milk societies is 14.40 lakh litres per day. Out of which 11.64 lakh litres per day were supplied to District Unions.

Normal maintenance of milk sales at Madras even in cyclonic storm and continuous heavy rains during flush season where procurement was affected and with overall shortage of about 2.00 to 3.00 lakh litres per day milk from November 1991 onwards. Despite those circumstances Metro sales shown 3% growth over the previous year (from 6.70 lakh litres per day to 7.10 lakh litres per day)

Milk Producers' Federation achieved new levels of sales which are the highest in the last ten years.

S.No.	Product	Sales during 1991-92	Best sales and year in the last 10 years	
1.	Butter (Cooking)	1050.59 Mts.	970.00	1985-86
2.	Butter (Table)	105.77 "	60.97	1986-87
3.	Ghee	237.65 "	161.06	1989-90
4.	Khoa	281.68 "	180.43	1989-90
5.	Cheese	10.8 "	7.70	1989-90
6.	STD. Milk (Tetraorik)	11.33	6.59	1990-91
7.	Yoghurt (Lakhs-Cups)	4.86	4.82	1988-89
8.	Ice Cream	142.91 "	113.18	1985-86

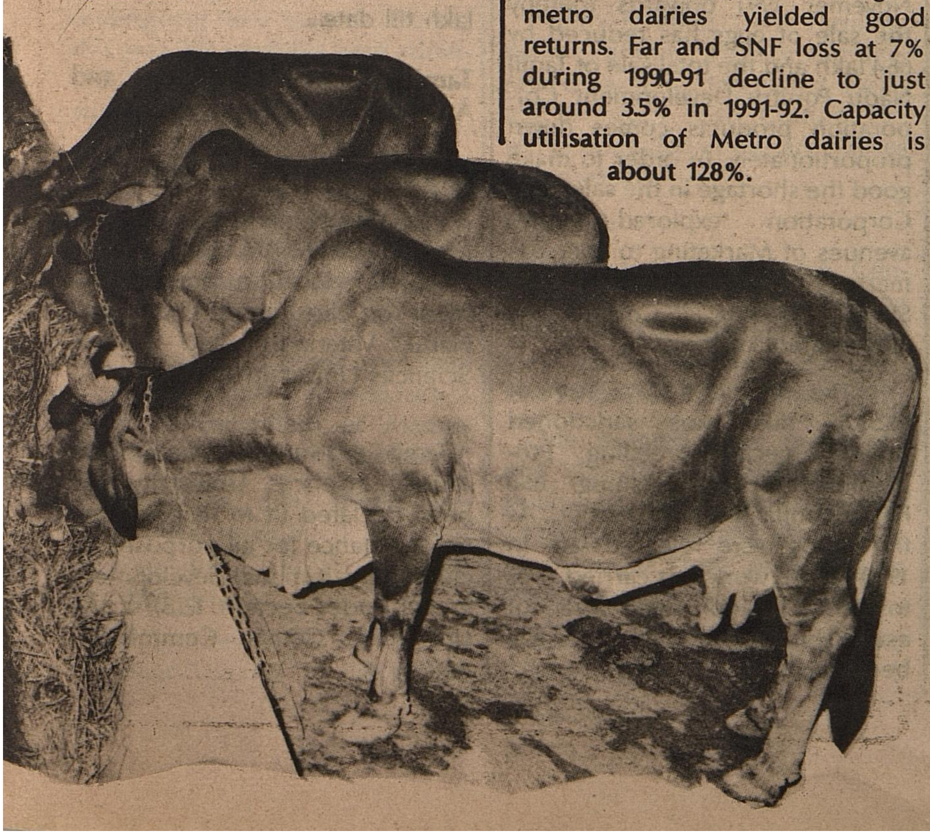
Franchise Retail outlet introduced to make products available through more outlets. Introduction of new varieties of ice-creams and Date Khoa well received by public.

Inspection Machinary

As many as about 80 concessionaries were terminated for indulging in mal- practices 129 sites located for putting up AVMs and 54 sites taken possession off.

A sum of Rs.34.91 lakh has been incurred in connection with establishment of a dairy with 50,000 litres capacity at Srivilliputhur, Kamarajar District. 617 new milk producers co-operative societies were organised benefitting additionally 35,000 rural farmer producers by bringing them into milk co- operative movement. Out of the above 146 milk co-operatives have been exclusively formed for women with involvement of about 7,500 rural women folk.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme, Adi-Dravidar converted to Christianity Scheme and Special Central Assistance (TAHDCO) Scheme.



25,544 Milch animals were purchased and provided to beneficiaries with a subsidy component of Rs.407.44 lakh.

Calf Rearing Scheme

Assistance was extended to 2,650 beneficiaries to rear about 2,650 cross- bred calves with better management. For the first time benefits were extended to farmers who own graded buffalo calves also. 850 Buffalo calves were included in the scheme.

Animal Health Programme

4,45,325 animals were given treatment at Village level.

Animal Breedings

2,250 DCS are provided with animal breeding facilities with frozen semen.

6.25 lakh artificial insemination were carried out by trained society level staff. 75,000 female calves were born.

13 lakh frozen semen staws produced at frozen semen stations at Ooty and Erode.

Processing

System of daily monitoring of metro dairies yielded good returns. Far and SNF loss at 7% during 1990-91 decline to just around 3.5% in 1991-92. Capacity utilisation of Metro dairies is about 128%.

Decision to cover remaining Districts of Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam under the integrated dairy development programme.

Granules to film conversion factory at a cost of Rs.2.5 crore to produce 10 tonnes/day of films capacity being established at Ulundurpet.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was established on 12th July 1973 as a wholly owned, Government Company with an authorised share capital of Rs.100 lakh for promoting Poultry Development in the State.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited is engaged in hatchig and selling day old layer and broiler hybrid chicks, producing and selling of quality poultry feed, marketing of eggs, chicks, live birds, eggs, quails etc. to avoid monopolisation of private Entrepreneurs and industrialists.

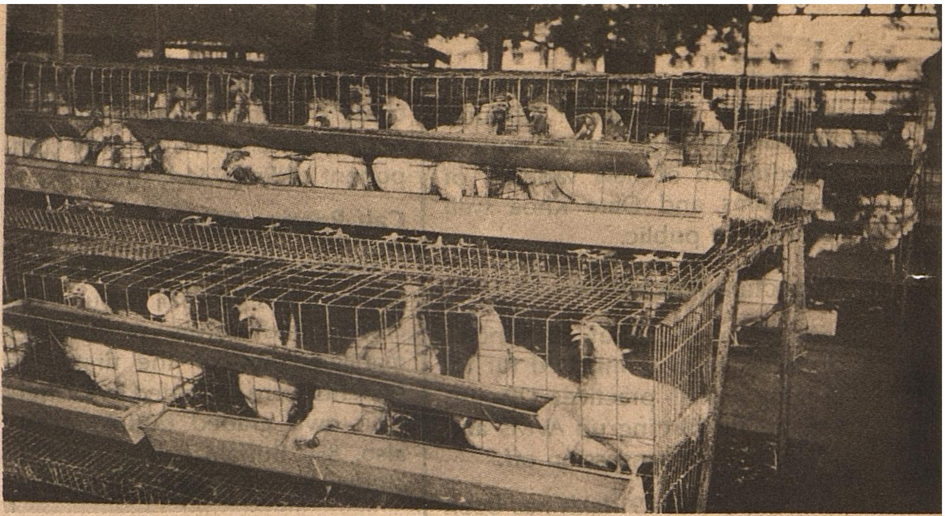
Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation's Chick Hatcheries are located at Arasur in Coimbatore District and Kappalur in Madurai District and Kottapattu in Tiruchirapalli District. The Chick Hatcheries are engaged in the production of Hybrid Commercial Chicks. The introduction of Commercial Hybrid Chicks has accelerted the growth of Poultry farming in the State to the extent of 1.2 crore and 2nd place in the country. Government have sanctioned a new chick Hatchery in Kamarajar District at Anuppankulam at a cost of Rs.30.95 lakh (50% Equity and 50% loan) under Western Ghat Development Programme for 1989-90. The land has been taken over by Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited from Animal Husbandry Department. Civil works commenced and Chick Production is

expected during 1992-93. Government have also sanctioned another Hatchery in Kanniyakumari District at a cost of Rs.32.45 lakh (50% equity and 50% loan) under Western Ghat Development Programme for 1990-91. The land has been identified and taken possession. Estimates for Civil Works are under preparation. Since there is a possibility of Marketing Japanese Quails, one Quail Hatchery at Chengalpattu has been established from August 1989. Another Quail Hatchery at Thekkupalayam (Coimbatore District) sanctioned under Western Ghat Development Programme, has started functioning from June, 1991.

In course of time the Corporation would be in a position to meet the requirement of Quail meat Consuming Public.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Feed Mixing Units are located at Nandanam (Madras) Tiruppur (Coimbatore), Kappalur (Madurai District). It is proposed to establish, modern feed mixing plant at Kattupakkam of Chengalput-MGR District with a capacity of 50 m.t. per 8 hrs shift at a cost of Rs.21 lakh shared equally by Government of India and Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Civil works are under progress. This will go a long way in improving the manufacture and sale of qualitative feed to Poultry farming. To incorporate an ingredient Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has started a Mineral Mixture Plant for its own consumption at Seshanchavadi of Salem District at a cost of Rs.1.78 lakh for producing quality mineral mixture to poultry feed and commenced its function from February 1991.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has established its Marketing Units at Madras, Coimbatore, Chengalpattu-M.G.R., Thiruchirapalli, Salem, Vellore, Madurai, Namakkal and Dharmapuri to sell the product produced by the production units. This create self employment opportunities to handicapped and unemployed persons under National Programme, Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has provided Sales agencies for retailoutlets and so far, 96 persons have been assisted in this regard.



This Corporation was entrusted with the supply of eggs to noon meal centres of certain Districts since October 1989. The sales of eggs to noon meal centre was delinked with effect from Novemer 1991 onwards thereby the sale of eggs has reduced by 66.4 lakh and the total sale of Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation products comes down proportionately. In order to make good the shortage in the sales, the Corporation explored other avenues of Marketing to overseas market through exporters and State Trading Corporation, Government of India.

In the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.33.85 lakh was sanctioned under Special Breeding Programme for establishing 650 Poultry units in eleven Districts. As the funds were released late in 1990-91, the work was carried over to 1991-92 and the work of establishing 706 Poultry units has been achieved.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation has proposed another scheme to start a Poultry dressing Plant at Thekkupalayam near Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.4.50 lakh under Western Ghat Development Programme. Civil works are in progress. This will start functioning in 1992-93.

Export of Eggs

First time from the inception of the Corporation TAPCO has made efforts to send eggs to overseas market and so far I shipments were made to the countries viz., Kuwait, Dubai and Bahrain. A total quantum of shipment was 26.4 lakh and earned profit of Rs.1.05 lakh till date.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Headquarters for the University

The Government selected the Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras as suitable location for establishment of Headquarters of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University has been declared fit to receive Central assistance for all purposes including institutional development grants under Section 12(B) of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Koduvalli Complex of Meats Development Corporation has been transferred to this University for starting an Institute of Dairying with budget provision of Rs.1.65 crore.

A Development grant of Rs.53 lakh have been sanctioned by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Education

During academic year 1991-92, semester system of education in all the three colleges of this University at Under graduate and post-graduate level has been implemented.

Starting of M.V.Sc. Animal Husbandry Extension and Animal Husbandry Economics have been implemented.

M.F.Sc. Degree programme in five disciplines and Ph.D. programme in two disciplines have been started at Fisheries Culture and Research Institute, Tuticorin during 1991-92.

In three colleges of the University, more than 1,543 students of which, both at Under-graduate and Post-graduate level are undergoing their courses. During this year 224 students were admitted in B.V.Sc. Course, of which 54 students are women.

39 students were admitted to M.V.Sc. Course of which 6 were women. In the Fisheries faculty, 17 students were admitted in B.F.Sc of which one woman, and 9 students in M.F.Sc. of which one woman.

A separate Hostel for lady students at a cost of Rs.14.85 lakh is under consideration at Madras Veterinary College Hostel, Madras.

During the year 1991-92, the ICAR have sanctioned 14 merit scholarships, 13 SC/ST Postmerit Scholarships.

During the year 1991-92, in Veterinary Faculty 21 candidates and in Fisheries Faculty 4 candidates have been selected for the Junior Fellowship.

17 Endowments have been instituted after the formation of the University and 3 endowments have been instituted during this year.

Education and Training

Hospital training for B.V.Sc. boys and girls from S.K. University of Agriculture and Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir was given in this clinic.

Three courses were conducted in ruminant medicine at Department of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

Training programme for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry, Officers from various organisation like Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and Livestock farmers. 6 Inservice Training Programme were conducted, 87 officers were participated.

Poultry Farming, Dairy Farming, Rabbit Farming, Piggery Farming, Mixed Farming, Integrated Farming on Duck, Fish Culture etc. were conducted in various centres of University.

Research

Two Veterinary Research Centres, one for Viral Vaccine Research, and another for Bactorial Vaccine Research have been established at Madhavaram.

One research paper, five books and 12 popular articles were published. Eight various subject pamphlet printed and distributed, 18 messages were published in news paper.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University NEWS LETTER and TANUVAS (Saithi Madal) were printed for this University and distributed for the staff and other dignitaries.

TRYSEM PROJECT

Training Programmes were conducted in batches to fisher woman belonging to Chidambaranar and Nellai-Kattabomman Districts in the preparation of the fishery products.

A separate unit of Leptospirosis had been established for the benefit of both veterinary, medical and public health utility.

Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine of United Kingdom recognised the Centre for Animal Health Studies of TANUVAS as a collaborative institution for undertaking research on Bevine Tuberculosis.

The Department of Waste Land Development of Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs.38 lakh for Agro-forestry programmes during the year.

For education and training purpose, Sittar Dam of Public Works Department was transferred to FC & RI, Tuticorin.

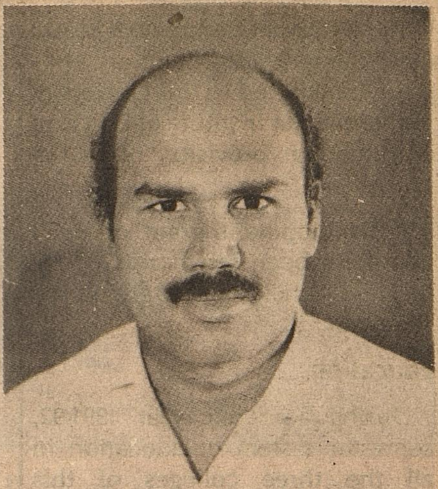
Rock Lobsters were grown in continuous flow through system. They have released more than 2 lakh panulirus homarus larva during the captive period.

Hospital

One referral clinic for the benefit of public was started with sophisticated equipments like electroencephalograph, electrocardiograph with monitoring facilities and opthelmoscope and an intensive care unit also started with facilities in fluid and blood transfusion therapy.

During the period the Ambulatory Clinic started functioning with a mobile van to cater the needs of public in various areas of Madras City.

UPLIFTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES



Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes and Fisheries

Thiru D. Jayakumar

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing a number of welfare measures for the upliftment of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. The total population of Tamil Nadu as per 1991 Census is 556 lakh. The Castwise break-up details are as follows:-

Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes	- 67.15%
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	- 19.53%
Other Communities	- 13.31%

The Government has provided various avenues of better education such as schools, hostels, scholarships and stipends and special coaching to the students of Backward Classes. 285 Schools are run by the Department of Backward Classes to benefit 57,194 students. The Department maintains 771 Hostels with a students strength of 43,538 towards facilitating the students of Backward Classes to undertake their education effectively.

Both residential and non-residential scholarships are being awarded to the students of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes whose parental annual income is Rs.12,000 and below. The scholarships cover tuition fees, special fees, examination fees and cost of books. This assistance is available for the students from 9th Standard onwards. 3,68,642 Students belonging to Backward Classes and 2,28,431 students belonging to Most Backward Classes are being benefitted under the Scholarship Scheme.

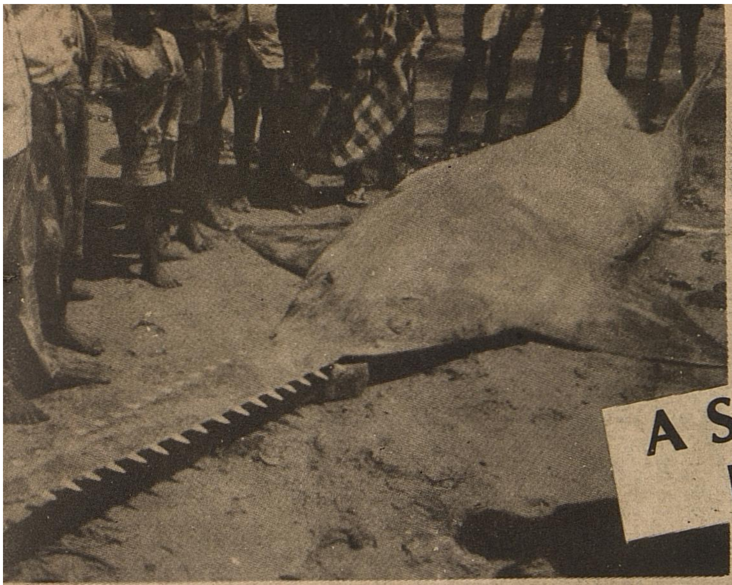
Governmental assistance in the shape of training to the Students who want to take up specialised training in Job Oriented Programme has been made available. 450 Students in stenography, 125 Students in Computer Programme and 50 Students in Heavy Vehicles Driving have been given training by incurring an expenditure of Rs.8.97 lakh. During 1992-93, the number of beneficiaries under the Job Oriented Training Programme has been increased. Under Stenography the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 450 to 1000; under Computer Programme the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 125 to 500; and under Heavy Vehicles Driving the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 50 to 500. An amount of Rs.66.36 lakh has been proposed to be spent under this Scheme for 1992-93.

A few sections of the Most Backward Classes are assisted through special schemes. 4,000 Iron Boxes, 500 Barber Kits and 500 Stone Cutting Tools have been supplied free of cost to those in the profession whose annual income does not exceed Rs.6,400. Financial assistance to Washermen for setting up of Saloons, Laundries and Mobile Laundries to the extent of Rs.2,000 to Rs. 5,000 is granted by the Government.

The Government has been implementing a scheme for provision of house sites, free of cost, to the families belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Under this scheme during 1991-92, 4,121 families have been given house site by acquiring land to a value of Rs.68.21 lakh. An amount of Rs.1.00 crore is provided in the Budget Estimate 1992-93 for this scheme.

25 New Hostels exclusively for girl students have been opened on an estimated cost of Rs.35.50 lakh. Construction of 7 hostel buildings at a cost of Rs.65.85 lakh has been taken up during the year 1991-92.

Thus, this Government has been implementing a number of Schemes with a view to improve the educational, economic and living conditions of the people belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.



A SEA-CHANGE IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR

The following are the new schemes implemented through this department by the Present Government.

Marine Fisheries

The present Government have introduced subsidy for a new light weight craft called Marine Plywood fishing boat of 28′ size, which can be used to operate in both inshore and off shore areas. Each boat with gear will cost Rs.1 lakh. In 1991-92, assistance to the tune of Rs.2 lakh being 20% subsidy sanctioned for purchase of 70 numbers of Plywood fishing boats to fishermen.

Government have sanctioned Rs.50.00 lakh for payment of subsidy to the fishermen for procurement of mechanised fishing boats. The scheme is to be implemented during 1992-93.

Setting up of an Oceanarium at Marina, Madras

In the Oceanarium, different Marine-aquatic life will be exhibited. The Oceanarium will offer recreation facilities for young children and adults as well as will serve as a centre of marine research and education. It will also be a good tourist attraction, attracting internal and international tourists at Madras. Hence, setting up an Oceanarium at Madras besides adding beauty to the city will offer recreation and serve as a centre of marine research. At present, there is a Marine Aquarium at Madras. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5 lakh during 1991-92 for preparation of feasibility report for construction of an Oceanarium at Marina.

Inland Fisheries

Assistance to Private Fish Farmers to produce fish seeds.

The fish seed demand during VIII Plan period is expected to be 170 million. The present average annual level of production should be raised from about 60 million fingerlings to 170 million fingerlings.

To meet the gap of our State requirements of fish seeds, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3.75 lakh in 1991-92 for disbursement of 25% subsidy to 15 private entrepreneurs to produce 10 lakh each of fish seeds with low cost technology. The capital cost of a fish seed farm will be Rs.1.80 lakh. The Government have sanctioned Rs.8.75 lakh for 35 private entrepreneurs for 1992-93. The selected beneficiaries were given training at the staff Training Institute, Madras, in management of Fish Seed Farms. After training they will obtain bank loan for starting the fish seed farms. Thereafter subsidy will be disbursed to them through banks and the beneficiary have been selected for 1991-92.

Freshwater Prawn Hatchery

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.2.5 lakh to be given as subsidy i.e. 25% cost for establishing a fresh water prawn hatchery to produce 10 million prawn seeds by private entrepreneurs. Seven such hatcheries will be established in the Eighth Plan.

Development of Brackishwater Area for Prawn Culture

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency at an estimated cost of Rs.15.26 lakh for Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District. 50 ha. of Brackish water land will be brought under prawn culture by this Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency. Action has already been taken to register the Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency under Society's Act.

During the year 1991-92 the Government have sanctioned the establishment of an Aquaculture Estate through the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation at Tharuvaikulam in Chidam-

banar District. A sum of Rs.25 lakh sanctioned by the Government towards share capital assistance to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for the implementation of the scheme.

During the year Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.25 lakh (Central share Rs.12.5 lakh, State share Rs.12.5 lakh) to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for development of the Neelangarai Prawn Hatchery under the Centrally sponsored schemes of integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development during 1991-92. The amount has been drawn and paid to the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for implementing the scheme.

Fishermen Welfare Measures

Fishermen Free Housing Scheme

Under this scheme the Marine Fishermen living in the various villages in the various Districts of Tamil Nadu are being allotted a free house if they prepare to surrender suitable land to the Government. Accordingly during the year 1991-92 the Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded sanction for the construction of 2,100 houses in 27 villages for the fishermen in 8 districts of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.3.57 crore. 2100 fishermen will be benefitted by this scheme.

Relief Measures to Fishermen

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,81,000 towards the relief to the fishermen who have lost their fishing implements in the fire accidents occured on 5.12.90 in the Simon Colony at Colachel, Kanniyakumari District. 75 affected fishermen were benefitted under the scheme of relief measures to the fishermen.

Increase of the payment of Insurance Relief to the family of the deceased/disabled fishermen

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders increasing the payment of insurance premium to the 1,66,912 marine fishermen of this State from Rs.9 per fishermen per year to Rs.10.84 per fishermen per year with effect 1.7.91. Due to this increase in Insurance Premium amount the payment of insurance relief has also been increased from Rs.15,000 to Rs.21,000 in the case of accidental death and permanent disability cases and from Rs.7,500 to Rs.10,500 in respect of partly disabled cases with effect from 1.7.1991.

Marine Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Scheme

Hither to under this scheme a monthly contribution of Rs.10 p.m. from each Marine fisherman was collected for 9 months and a State share of Rs.10 p.m. per fisherman was offered and the total amount arrived to Rs.180 was released to the fishermen in 3 instalments at Rs.60 p.m. per fisherman during the off season since they could not go for fishing on those days.

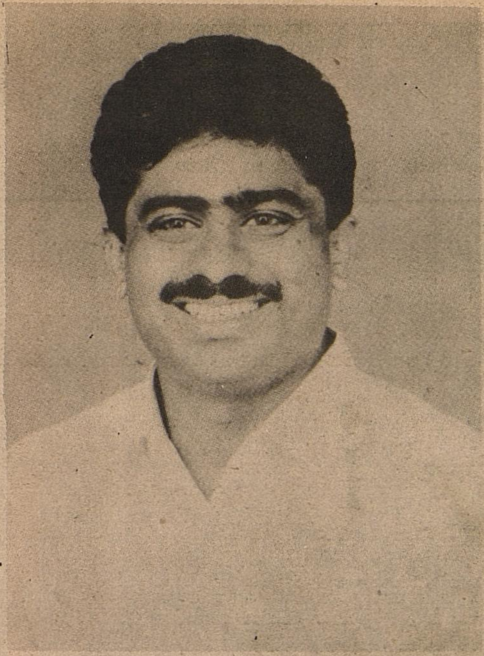
The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders to collect the increased subscription of Rs.45 per month from each marine fisherman for 8 months and to repay the same along with the State share of Rs.45 p.m. per fisherman and Central share of Rs.45 p.m. per fisherman to those who have paid the subscription. The entire amount of Rs.1,000 will be repaid to the Marine Fishermen in 4 instalments during the 4 months period of off season of the concerned district at Rs.270 p.m. per fisherman.

Assistance to Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies

There are 63 Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies. During this year Rs.85,000 have been sanctioned to 5 Societies towards share capital assistance.

Aluminium Containers for Fisherwomen

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, has sanctioned 50% subsidy for the purchase of 1360 aluminium fish containers to transport fish, to the members of 24 fisherwomen society to the tune of Rs.1,09,600 ●



IN TUNE WITH CHANGING TIME

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries

Thiru S. Nagoor Meeran

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, more popularly known us 'Poompuhar' was incorporated on 1.8.73 as a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The Corporation is incharge of Marketing and Development of Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu.

This Corporation has 18 Showrooms spread all over the State of Tamil Nadu and also outside the State at Tirupathi, Bangalore, Calcutta and New Delhi. The Corporation markets various handicrafts of Tamil Nadu through a large net work of Showrooms. Apart from the sales effected through the Showrooms, the Corporation is also organising Seasonal Exhibitions of various kinds of different parts of the country with a view to promoting sales of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts.

The Corporation has also its own production units in the crafts of bronzes, wood carvings, brass and bell metal and papier machie.

During the last financial year (91-92) the Corporation has achieved better results in sales production and financial performance when compared to the previous year (90-91).

The Corporation has achieved a sales of Rs.669-17 lakhs during 1991-92 as against a sale of Rs.462 lakhs during 1990-91. This represents an increase of 44.85% over and above the actuals of 1990-91. This is the highest sales turnover achieved by the Corporation so far in all these years. Likewise, in the field of production also the Corporation has achieved considerable increase. As against a total production of Rs.96.52 lakhs in 1990-91, the Corporation has achieved a production of Rs.150 lakhs during 1991-92. As in the case of sales, this is the highest production recorded by the Corporation so far.

In addition to the production of various handicrafts items through its metal units, the Corporation also executes the orders from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the supply of iron boxes for distribution to the beneficiaries under various welfare schemes. While the Corporation had produced and supplied 3,000 Iron Boxes during 1990-91, the Corporation has produced and supplied 4,000 iron boxes during 1991-92 in a record time.

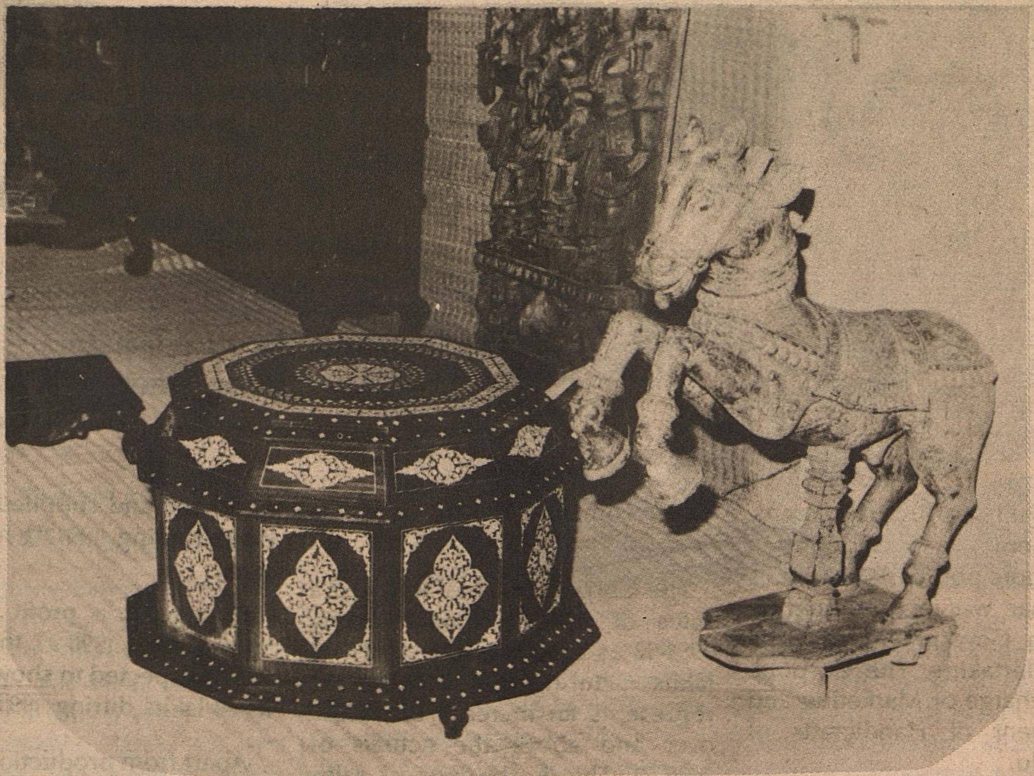
As against a profit of Rs.10.98 lakhs during 1990-91, the Corporation is expected to show a profit of Rs.20 lakhs during 1991-92.

Apart from production and sales activities of the Corporation, the Corporation also helps the craftsmen of the State by procuring their products at reasonable prices through Purchase Committees visiting the craft centres at regular intervals, thus protecting them from being exploited by the middlemen. The Corporation has procured handicrafts worth Rs.3.14 crores during 1991-92 as against its procurement of Rs.2.32 crores during 1990-91. This represents an increase of 35.34% over the procurement done during 1990-91. Thus by increasing the procurement of products from the craftsmen, the Corporation has extended sure market assistance to the craftsmen of the State during 1991-92.

In general, the Corporation has shown remarkable improvement in its performance in all fronts viz.

sales, production, procurement and financial performance during 1991-92, when compared to the year 1990-91 which is evident from the details given below:

	1990-91	1991-92
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sales	462.00	669.17
Production	96.52	150.00
Procurement	232.00	314.00
Profit (un-audited)	10.98	20.00



Achievements in Khadi and Village Industries

During 1991-92, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has given employment opportunities to 83,000 individuals and has proposed to give employment opportunities to 1 lakh individuals during 1992-93.

Under the scheme of distributing free bunks with sewing mechines to the poor cobblers, the Board has so far distributed 7,250 Bunks. The entire cost of this scheme is met by the Government under Special Central Assistance Funds.

One Mobile Sales Van has been pressed into service with effect from 2.10.91 at Madras for selling Khadi and Village Industries Products in various places in Madras city.

Part - II Schemes

a. Computerisation of accounts and Inventory Control at Head Office and Khadi Kraft, Kuralagam at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs.

b. Free supply of Healds and Reeds to 1,000 Khadi Weavers at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs.

c. For training and providing employment, mostly for women, in Gem-cutting a sum of Rs.1.19 lakhs sanctioned.

INDUSTRIAL RENAISSANCE IN TAMIL NADU

The enthusiasm and the vision of the leadership provides the impetus for a quantum leap in industrial growth in Tamil Nadu.

The directives formulated by the Government are highly encouraging for both mega-industrialists and entrepreneurs.

Here are the indicators for rapid industrial growth

★ New Industrial Policy

The Hon'ble Chief Minister enunciated a New Industrial Policy on 20.1.1992 covering infrastructural development, investment promotion, incentives, tax concession and thrust areas. This new policy is expected to provide the multiplier effect for the growth of the state's economy.

★ Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID)

This has been established to provide vital onsite and offsite infrastructural facilities for industries. A provision of Rs.5 crore has been allocated as equity support of the Government.

★ Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau

This organisation will offer help and guidance to industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs.

★ Apex Body

A high-powered Apex Level Advisory Committee on Exports has been constituted.

★ Mega Industries

An investment subsidy upto Rs.1 crore, sales tax waiver for upto 7 years and deferral upto 14 years have been offered as incentives for mega industries.

★ Major, Medium, Small Scale Industries

To extend various concessions for industries in the backward taluks to some more areas, the Government has issued orders declaring six more taluks as industrially backward.

★ Power Generation

The Government of Tamil Nadu has approved a massive lignite based power project in the joint

sector at Jayankondacholapuram (Tiruchirapalli District) as a capital outlay of Rs.7,000 crore.

★ **Venture Capital Fund**

The Government has constituted this fund with an initial contribution of Rs.1 crore in the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation to promote new technologies.

★ **Aromatics Complex**

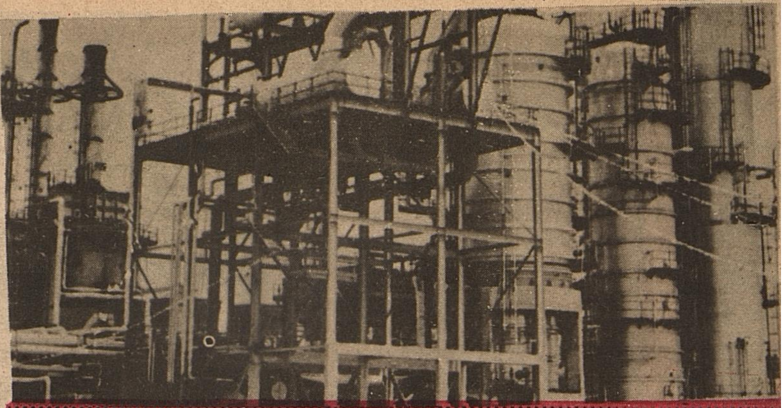
The Central Government has cleared this project thanks to the persistent efforts of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. 1,655 acres of land is under acquisition for setting up this complex. It will provide direct and indirect employment to a large skilled and unskilled labour force. It will also open up opportunities for a large number of downstream industries and contribute massively to the economic upliftment of the State.

★ **LT Power Subsidy**

Power tariff subsidy for SSI units have been further increased to 40%, 30%, 20% for the first, second and third year respectively.

★ **State Capital Subsidy**

To promote industrial development of SSI units, the Government has ordered a stage by stage release of subsidy during implementation of projects.



New steps announced to stimulate industrial pace in the State

★ A record sum of Rs.955.05 lakh disbursed under various subsidy schemes.

★ Sales Tax worth Rs.2,483.43 lakh deferred/waived as a special incentive for the new industries.

★ Stage by stage release of subsidy announced to bring down capital cost for the enterpreneurs.

★ Power connection to new Small Scale Industries assured within a period of 90 days.

★ 100% Export Units exempted from power cuts.

★ Power Tariff concession for Small Scale Industries enhanced to 40%, 30%, and 20% for the first 3 years.

★ Expansion Units declared eligible for the above mentioned benefit.

★ New units exempted from Electricity consumption tax for three years.

★ Technology Development Fund constituted to enable small scale industries to acquire new technical know-how.

★ Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau set up to provide escort services to the prospective entrepreneurs.

★ High powered committee being constituted to rehabilitate sick units.

★ Special awards declared to encourage export promotion, Quality Production etc.

★ Stamp duty waived for the land purchased by the entrepreneurs in Industrial Estates developed by Government agencies.

★ 30% of Plots in Industrial Estates developed by Government Agencies reserved for women entrepreneurs.

★ An additional subsidy of 5% upto a ceiling of Rs.5 lakh declared for the units which employ more than 30% women in their work force.

To develop industries through cooperativisation Rs.52 lakh granted for modernisation of 15 cooperative tea factories in Nilgiris - Rs.50 lakh sanctioned to SAGOSERVE towards Sales Tax Relief - Consequent of active encouragement a record turnover of Rs.150 crore was registered in 1991-92 by 400 industrial cooperative societies promoted by Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Improvement works to Dr. M.G.R. Memorial

The Government have decided to carry out improvements to the existing memorial of Late Dr. M.G.R. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Marina, Madras at an estimated expenditure of Rs.1.25 crore. The works have been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation. The Government have sanctioned the estimated expenditure of Rs.1.25 crore and the works have already been commenced from 1.1.1992.

Unveiling the portrait of former Chief Minister late Dr. M.G.R. in the Legislative Assembly Chamber

The Portrait of late Dr. M.G.R. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was unveiled by Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on 31.1.1992. It was done in the record time of 1½ months.

Organising Birthday Celebration of Former Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

The Government have decided to celebrate the birthday of former Chief Minister Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R. on 17th January every year both at State Level in Madras City and at district level in all the districts from the year 1992. A sum of Rs.92,100 for the celebration of State Level function and a sum of Rs.15,000 towards the celebration of the function at the District level at the rate of Rs.750 per district has already been sanctioned.

Accordingly the birthday of Dr. M.G.R. was celebrated on a grand scale both at State level in Madras City and at district level in all the districts on 17.1.1992.

Memorial for Rajiv Gandhi

An extent of 12.19 acres of land at Sriperumbudhur has been acquired at a cost of Rs.8.41 lakh for future plans for development in memory of late Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. A sum of Rs.1.20 lakh has also been incurred for getting the area fenced and for putting up a small temporary shed of fibre glass. This Government and the Government of India are jointly considering further action to construct the memorial.

Improvement works to Valluvarkottam

In pursuance to the announcement of the Chief Minister in the Assembly on 25.3.1992, Valluvarkottam would be Airconditioned at a cost of Rs.50 lakh during 1992-93. Necessary estimate in this regard has been called foı from Chief Engineer (Buildings), Public Works Department, Madras.

Renovation of the House of Poet Bharathi

The Government have sanctioned Rs.5 lakh for renovating the house, where Poet Bharathi lived in Triplicane at Madras.

Statue of Thiru Sivaraj, former Mayor of Madras

Chief Minister has given an assurance for the installation of a statue for Thiru Sivaraj, formor Mayor of Madras in Madras City. Accordingly this Department is pursuing necessary action to sanction Rs.2.02 lakh (Rs.1.25 lakh for construction of Pedestal and Rs.0.77 lakh for the making of the Statue in bronze) for installing this Statue.

Statue of Thiru Shenbagaraman, Freedom Fighter

Chief Minister has given an assurance for the installation of a statue of Thiru Shenbagaraman,

Freedom Fighter in Madras City. Accordingly this Department is pursuing necessary action to sanction Rs.1.77 lakh (Rs.1 lakh for construction of Pedestal and Rs.0.77 lakh for the making of the Statue in bronze) for installing this Statue.

Formation of Film City

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced the concept of Film City in the Assembly on 13.9.1991. The formation of Film City in the campus of Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 28.5.1992. Government have decided to develop Film City in the premises of Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras with the objective of providing all necessary facilities as well as numerous locations under one umbrella for producing all kinds of films. The Government have also approved the project out-lay for the development of Film City at a total cost of Rs.14.93 crore.

Action is being taken to implement the first phase of Film City before the end of the Financial year 1992-93.

films released with 12 to 20 prints were granted a subsidy of Rs.1.50 lakh each and films released with 21 to 30 prints were granted a subsidy of Rs.1 lakh each.

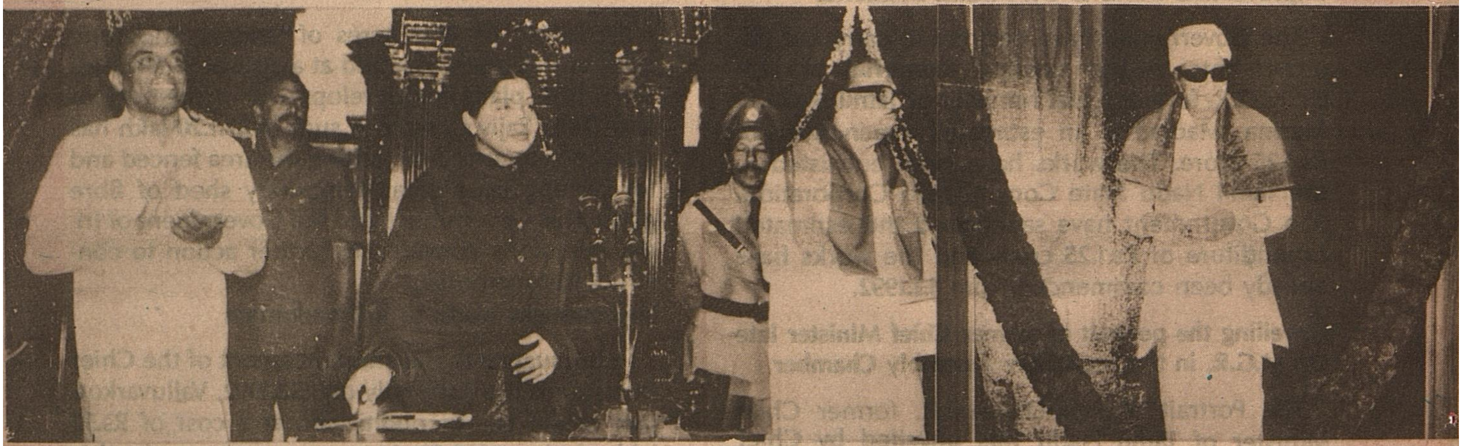
This Government have now announced that subsidy for low budget films will be given on a uniform basis at the rate of Rs.2 lakh each for 45 films. A sum of Rs.90 lakh has been earmarked for the grant of subsidy during 1991-92. The Government have appointed a Committee of experts for selection of films.

Awards for best Tamil Feature Films, Artistes and Technicians, etc.

Film Awards for the best three Tamil Feature Films were given previously as follows:

First Prize	- Rs.1,00,000 cash and a shield.
Second Prize	- Rs 50,000 cash and a shield.
Third Prize	- Rs. 25,000 cash and a shield.
Special Prize	- Rs. 25,000 cash and a shield.

This Government have now increased the award amount as follows:



First Prize	- Rs.1,25,000 cash and a shield.
Second Prize	- Rs. 75,000 cash and a shield.
Third Prize	- Rs. 50,000 cash and a shield.

Gold pendants each weighing 5 Sovereigns/3 Sovereigns (Totalling 27 Pendants) were given for the best Artistes, Technicians and eminent persons in the cine field so far. Now the Government have decided to give 5 Sovereigns uniformly to the best Artistes, Technicians and eminent persons in the cine field. The Government have appointed a Committee of experts for selection of Films, Artistes and Technicians.

Production of a Film on the Evils of Drinking

The Government have decided to produce a film on the Evils of drinking at a total cost of Rs.85 lakh. The production of the above film has been entrusted with M/s. G.V. Films and a sum of Rs.42.50 lakh has been sanctioned and paid to the film company as advance.

Stage Drama on the evils of Drinking

The Government have entrusted the production and staging a Drama "Velicham" by National Theatre to begin with in the City followed by places like District Headquarters and Municipalities at a cost of Rs.2 lakh.

Incentive Schemes for promoting low budget Tamil Films of high quality with a social content

In order to encourage the production of Low Budget quality Tamil Feature Films, Government have been implementing a scheme for the grant of subsidy for the selected low Budget Tamil Films of quality. Under the earlier scheme the low budget

Increased Pension for Journalists

The Government have issued orders for the enhancement of Journalist pension from Rs.400 to Rs.500 effect from 1.4.1992. At present 25 retired journalists are receiving a monthly pension of Rs.500 under this scheme.

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